

# The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 43

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, NOVEMBER 3, 1915

NO 30

## FROM THE TRENCHES IN BELGIUM

Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Farnsworth of Phinney's Cove Received the Following Letter From Their Son Fred

Belgium,  
Sept. 30, 1915.

Dear Father and Mother:—

We have now come to a more interesting part in the program of our soldiering, having finished with the rather monotonous routine of training camp life in England and taken up our new work here in Belgium. You will probably get a fairly good glimpse of the country in which we are now, by imagining our country as this. Take our Annapolis Valley as a basis, eliminate the mountains from both sides and the tableland from the south, and we have a low, flat land running from the sea on the north and west away off southward and eastward. Just at the sea great sand dunes are thrown up by the wind, like rolling, irregular hills, and the sea beach is of sand, too, and reaches away off on either side as far as the eye can see, and far out when the tide ebbs. Instead of the winding muddy river, a narrow, clear canal runs away inland from the sea, while a few miles off to the eastward the great battle lines stretch from the sea away off to the southward. Divide and subdivide our Valley farms and pasture lands into much smaller farms, remove the fences from either side and in their stead tall ash and elm trees from the boundaries and skirt the roads on either side over this whole level country. The houses and barns are smaller than our own and all are built of grey stone or brick, low walled with sloping roofs of reddish brown tile. All are plain in structure, moss grown and old. The roads are narrow, built of cobble stones, and go bending and turning through villages and country alike, seemingly as fancy moved the builders. As we travel easterly along one of these roads toward the firing line, we see furrowing through fields and around villages at short intervals, strongly built lines of trenches and dug-outs, and if this is the first time we have come this way, even though it be in the sunshine of a mild autumn afternoon, we are impressed with the imminence of war, for these are no practice trenches, but have been built to protect the defenders of this remnant of Belgium against a possible further advance by the Germans. Nor are these companies and battalions of passing soldiers on a practice route march; instead they are coming back from the first line trenches for a short rest, muddy and dirty, browned and hardened by a year's campaigning. Looking up we see stationed in the air and several miles apart an irregular line of observation

balloons running parallel to the lines of trenches. Away to the east is another line, but these are different in shape and color and we know they belong to the enemy. These sentinels watch constantly from dawn till dark very day.

As we are an engineering corps you will know that we do not under ordinary circumstances, take our place in the firing line, but we live here just behind it, doing our allotted work in many places. To-night, under cover of darkness, we are building gun emplacements right up in the first line where the bullets whistle over our heads, and shells screaming through the air burst, sometimes so near that fragments fall at our feet, but they usually land farther away and we anticipate little danger from them. In the day time we usually work away back where warfare is farther removed from us except when the Huns take a notion to remind the people of this particular town near which we are billeted that they are still to be reckoned with. The other evening just as we had finished supper, we heard the weird screech and explosion of an enemy shell near us. Running over to see the fun, another came screeching along and landed almost in the same place, throwing dirt all over us as we were digging fragments out of the first hole. These did little damage except that when they exploded, two crater-like holes appeared in the black earth. Groups of soldiers quickly formed, and as each shell landed, laughed and jeered at the Kaiser's fruitless attempts to destroy. Just in front of a house close by the canal at which the fire was apparently directed, stood a Belgian field kitchen and a group of soldiers. The third shell landed fair amongst them, I saw them during the few seconds before the ambulances came. Some were literally blown to pieces and fragments of their bodies scattered over the cobblestone pavement. But I shall not further describe the scene, it was too ghastly and weird, here in the usual quiet of a small town where no battle was being fought. Another shell came, and another, following each other at intervals of several minutes as if to give us hope that each was the last. Women and children carrying small bundles of blankets could be seen hurrying away through the fields to sleep elsewhere. But apart from this there was no unusual stir and no commotion. Big motor trucks, carrying war supplies up to the front, went chugging along, just over in our material yard, switch engines went on

with their work, and barges piled up and down the canal without stop, for these are all manned by soldiers and the Belgian soldier cares not for these occurrences, they are but episodes in his daily hazardous life and give him a greater longing for revenge rather than daunt his invincible spirit. Later that night we saw them marching by, going up to the trenches, thousands of these soldiers clad in their new khaki, tramping along through the mud and rain and storm, singing more lustily than ever their favourite marching songs of "La Marseilles" and "Tipperary."

We are given quite another sort of interesting experience here too, for no clear day passes that we do not see aeroplanes being shelled. You hear the "bang" of a bursting shell off to the east. Looking up away over the trenches and high in the air, you see smoke puffs that are but spots as the shells burst, but gradually roll out and finally merge into the clouds. Sailing through these is the great "bird." The intrepid airman seemingly unconscious of the shells that burst above, below and all around them, sometimes perilously near, glide on through them taking their observations and changing their course now and then to puzzle the gunners. Wonderfully cool men are these, fearless and bold, and rendering an inestimable service. Only yesterday I saw a fight in the air. A German biplane, at a fairly high altitude, was coming towards our lines. Our anti-aircraft guns were making it rather hot for him and we were enjoying the fun, when suddenly the shelling stopped and seemingly from out of space shot a British fighting monoplane. The big German turned back but it was then too late. The little fighter was evidently anxious to mix it, and, being much the faster, went right up to close quarters; then began a series of evolutions that were thrilling to see. We could hear the rattling of his machine gun as he spiraled and darted around the big machine, manoeuvring for better position. All this time (about two minutes) the big German had been "beating it" towards his own lines when he suddenly tilted and planned downwards. The machine guns had found their mark. The little British fighter circled around as if to show his prowess, then sailed back over our heads and away off to the east out of sight. We heard later that the enemy machine was knocked to pieces by French "75" while attempting to land.

You already know of the great battle that was fought here recently. I think I shall always remember that night. I shall tell you of it. We are in our billets away behind the first line and behind most of the big guns near us. But a salient runs into France to the south

(Continued on page 8)

## THE EUROPEAN WAR

### French Repulse Germans With Heavy Losses

LONDON, Oct. 31.—German troops in important masses made a thoroughly organized attack last night along a front of nearly five miles in the Champagne district, and were subjected to a serious check, with heavy losses, the French War Office announced today. It is asserted that the assaulting forces were hurled back along the entire front of the attack, the front extending from the vicinity of Hill No. 195 to the position of "La Courtine," except that they succeeded in reaching the summit of Butte de Tahure.

Large numbers of dead bodies were left by the Germans upon the battlefield. The infantry engaged in the assault were chiefly troops recently transferred from the Russian front, according to the French official statement, which reads as follows:

"The enemy bombardment reported last night in the Champagne developed with great violence on a front of about eight kilometres (about five miles), bounded by the woods on the side of Hill No. 195, Butte de Tahure, the village of Tahure, and the trench to the south, as far as including the woods of 'La Courtine.' This preparation was followed along the entire front by a thoroughly organized attack by important masses of infantry, formed in the major part from troops recently brought up from the Russian front.

### Reported Russian Troops Have Landed in Bulgaria

LONDON, November 2.—A despatch to the Times from Bucharest says: "It is reported in naval quarters here that Russian troops were landed at Varna, in Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, Friday."

### Germans Mowed Down in Battle of Loos

LONDON, November 1.—Field Marshal Sir John French, reporting from the front, says: "On October 26 the enemy heavily bombarded the area east of Ypres. With this exception, owing to the wet and misty weather, the artillery on both sides during the last four days has been less active. Mining activity continues on both sides."

"The returns of casualties for seven German battalions which took part in the Loos fighting, as published, show that the losses averaged 80 per cent. of the strength of these battalions."

## WAR BRIEFS

"What's in a name?" finds a fitting answer in the case of the McAvitys, of St. John's, N. B., four of whom have answered the call of King and country. In addition to the four fighting Macs, there have been thirty-five employees of the firm of T. McAvity & Sons, who have already enlisted for overseas service. The McAvitys are: Lieut. Col. James T. commanding the 28th Battalion; T. McAvity, 1st Lieut. 1st Infantry Brigade; Ronald A. Captain and Quartermaster 12th Battalion; and Percy D., Lieutenant 26th Battalion.

—Journal of Commerce

At one of the Sheffield munition factories King George fired from the experimental range an armor piercing shell of four and a quarter inches calibre against hard faced iron. The shell pierced the armor and was recovered intact. Advances from Constantinople report that the Germans are now breaking up all remaining Turkish warships and using the metal for the manufacture of shells and cartridges.

The Germans tried to recruit an Irish brigade from Irish prisoners. Some recently released said, "Of course they never had the ghost of a chance of getting an Irish brigade from us."

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy had a narrow escape from death or serious injury, of late, while near the fighting line. His horse was wounded by splinters from shrapnel, but he was unhurt.

Persons in Alsace have been tried by court martial for anti-German expressions. One man who cried "Vive la France" was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.

The prediction of a French naturalist, based on the conduct of animals, and the early fall of snow on the Alps, that the coming winter will be exceptionally hard, has aroused much interest in view of a probable winter campaign.

President Falconer states that 1200 graduates and under graduates of the University of Toronto are with the colors.

400 public school teachers of Simcoe County, Ont., resolved to give one day's pay totalling \$1000.00 for a field ambulance or machine gun.

The Germans have used a new kind of gas in Champagne. It produces unconsciousness for a time and then convulsions like epileptic fits.

Two days campaign in Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton brought \$70,000 for the Canadian Patriotic and Red Cross Funds.

600 invalided Canadian soldiers have been provided for in convalescent homes by the Hospitals Commission.

Rudyard Kipling's only son, a delicate youth of 18 years is either killed or a prisoner in Germany. He insisted on doing his bit.

Englishmen anticipating leaving England to avoid recruiting will not be permitted to do so.

Six members of the British Parliament have been killed in action during the war, the latest being a brother of the Marquis of Bute.

More than 5000 iron crosses of the first class have been conferred on German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish officers for military exploits, and the officers of the Zeppelins which have raided England. Iron crosses of the second order have also been conferred on the crews of the Zeppelins.

The Austrian Minister of War is reported to have confiscated the entire supply of all kinds of rubber tires, new or old. If not delivered within 24 hours, whether in use or not, the penalty is a year's imprisonment.

The Bulgarian Consul General in England sent the following telegram to the Bulgarian Premier. "If the reported alliance of Bulgaria with our eternal enemies and persecutors (the Turks) and against our liberators (England) is true, I protest and tender my resignation as Consul General."

30,000 recruits must be raised weekly to maintain the efficiency of the British armies, and secure such a victory as will free the world from the fear of the military tyranny which Germany would impose upon it. So say the British authorities.

Germans taken prisoners by the Russians admit that the German troops are worn out. Their night raids are generally carried on under the influence of alcohol, and many prisoners are taken in a drunken sleep.

It may be said that during the past month, the Germans are on the defensive from the Belgium coast to the Swiss border, and the initiative has passed to the Allies.

Two months ago, the British Government, through its Munition Department controlled 535 plants, one month ago it controlled 715, now it controls 1000.

German Officers are drilling Turkish recruits in Jerusalem, with a view, it would appear, to the conquest of Egypt for Germany. But, the prospect of getting Egypt is darker than ever.

## HYMENEAL

McCULLOUGH—GESNER

On Wednesday morning last, in St. Mary's Church, Belleisle, a wedding of unusual interest was solemnized, the principals being Mr. Harry J. McCullough of Keswick Ridge, New Brunswick, and Mary Alice, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Gesner of Belleisle. The officiating clergyman being the Rev. E. Underwood, Rector of the Parish. A large congregation evinced the popularity of the bride and the esteem in which she is held. The service which commenced at 9.30 began with the singing of Frances Gwney's beautiful hymn "O Perfect Love," to Sir J. Barnaby's tune of the same title. During the singing the groom, supported by Mr. Chas. Gesner, took his position at the chancel steps, and the bride entered the church leaning on her father's arm and attended by her cousin, Miss Sadie Gesner. She wore a travelling suit of navy blue cloth, tailor-made, and picture hat to match, trimmed with white marabou feathers, and carried an exquisite bouquet of chrysanthemums and asparagus fern.

The service proceeded in the usual way until the end, when during the signing of the register, the choir sang the Rev. John Ellerton's hymn, "O Father All Creating." This concluded the bridal party left the church to the strains of the wedding march played by Mrs. Lyle, who presided at the organ throughout the service. Immediately after the ceremony a dainty "breakfast" was served at the bride's home to relatives and immediate friends, after which the newly wedded couple left by auto for Bridgetown, thence to their future home in New Brunswick, followed by the good wishes of a host of friends.

JODRIE—KILPATRICK

The home of Mrs. and Mrs. James Kilpatrick of Port George was the scene of a very happy occasion on the evening of October 26th, 1915, when their eldest daughter Gertrude Laveta was united by the holy bonds of matrimony to Samuel Primrose Jodrie, son of David Jodrie of Paradise, N. S. Promptly at seven o'clock, as the strains of the bridal chorus from Lohengrin sounded, beautifully rendered by Miss Elizabeth Harvey, the groom attended by the bride's cousin, Mr. Israel Kilpatrick, entered the parlor and took their places beneath an arch of potted plants, evergreen and autumn leaves, which had been erected by the bride's friends. Then followed the bride, attended by her friend Miss Martha MacMurtry. The officiating clergyman was Rev. S. J. Boyce.

The bride looked charming in a dress of white veil and net, with bridal veil, carrying a shower bouquet of asparagus fern and Star of Bethlehem. The bridesmaid's dress was of sky-blue mull with shadow lace, gold beading and rose trimming.

After the ceremony and hearty congratulations a bountiful tea was served in the dining room. Then the bride's cake was cut and passed by the bride.

Mr. Harry Hinds of Mt. Rose provided music for the evening.

The gifts consisted of linen, china, silver and money. The bride and groom will reside at Port George.

—ONE PRESENT.

Editor Monitor:—

Dear Sir:—Kindly permit me, on behalf of the local recruiting committee, to again ask the friends of the men who, from Bridgetown and a radius of three miles, have at any time enlisted for service "Over-seas," to please send their address as full as possible—rank, name, regimental number, company, squadron, battery or other unit, battalion, brigade, first or second Canadian Contingent.

Truly yours,

ERNEST UNDERWOOD,

Secretary.

The Monitor from this date until January 1, 1917, for \$1.00, or \$1.50 to the United States.

## FIELD CROPS COMPETITION

The Department of Agriculture for the Province of Nova Scotia at Truro, furnishes us with the following score made in the Field Crops Competition in Annapolis County.

### Wheat Competition, 1915

V. B. Leonard, Central Clarence	94
Arthur Phinney, Bridgetown	88
T. E. Smith, Central Clarence	87½
E. J. Shaffner, Lawrencetown	87
Chas. Foster, Clarence	83½
E. J. Elliott, Clarence	83½

### Oat Competition, 1915

E. J. Elliott, Clarence	92
L. W. Elliott, Clarence	90½
V. B. Leonard, Central Clarence	90
Arthur Phinney, Bridgetown	89
T. E. Smith, Central Clarence	87½

Judge: A. E. Humphrey.

Owing to the fact that it takes some time to get matters adjusted, and that the prize money comes through the Federal and Local Departments of Agriculture, there has been some delay in announcing the awards. We are requested by the local department to state that prize winners will receive their money at an early date. Also that individual scores can be had on application to the Department of Agriculture, and these reports will appear in the report of the Secretary for Agriculture.

## AUTUMN LEAF REBEKAH LODGE CELEBRATED ITS NINTH ANNIVERSARY

About seventy-five members and invited guests gathered on Monday evening, November 1st, to celebrate the ninth anniversary of Autumn Leaf Rebekah Lodge No. 41, I. O. O. F.

The Hall was very artistically decorated with streamers and banners and Jack O'Lanterns and "Pumpkin Grinders" grinned welcome as befitting Halloween.

The evening was spent in a very pleasant and informal manner with games and music, after which refreshments were served. The next on the program was the presentation to the Lodge of a birthday cake donated by the Financial Secretary, Miss Gertrude Hartnett, beautifully trimmed with candles and cards bearing the names of the leading members, who were instrumental in instituting the Lodge. As each name was read by Mayor Longmire, assisted by the Noble Grand, Mrs. F. E. Bath, the ladies came forward and lit a candle.

"Tipperary" and the "National Anthem" brought to a close another one of the pleasant evenings for which Autumn Leaf Lodge has always been noted, and the wish was expressed that many more such birthdays may be celebrated.

## THE BLUE CROSS FUND

### To Help Horses in War Time

While in England this summer Mrs. Ronald Whiteway was appointed by "Our Dumb Friends' League" Secretary and Treasurer for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick of the Blue Cross Fund. A recent letter received by Mrs. Whiteway from the officials of the League reads as follows:

"On behalf of our horses at the front I am appealing to the public for donations in order to keep up the supply for the base hospitals. The responsibility of maintaining a number of hospitals for the duration of the war is a serious one. French, English and Canadian horses are under treatment. As Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have contributed so generously to other funds, I feel we can not expect large contributions and that it would be better to start a 'quarter' fund, but of course this need not prevent people giving more if they can afford it."

Collectors will call in Bridgetown week beginning Nov. 8th. Mrs. Whiteway will acknowledge with gratitude all donations, large or small, through the Monitor.

To widen a street in Boston, the stone-built Pelham Hotel, 96 feet high and weighing 10,000 tons, was moved a distance of 14 feet in 70 hours.

# I WANT CASH

Men's All Wool Working Pants, sizes 34 to 46

White and Grey Shaker Blankets

Shaker Flannels 6 cents, up to the best English

36 inch Cotton Cashmere, 11 cents

Boys' Sweaters, assorted colors

Boys' Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers

Men's Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers

Little "Darling Hose" in black, tan, cream sky, pink and cardinal

Extra Heavy Cashmere Hose

Stockingettes all sizes, two qualities

Ladies' Fleece Lined Hose

Canvas Gloves 10c, Pigskin 47c

A Great Bargain in Men's Braces

Pillow Cases, 12½ cents each

Pillow Cottons and Sheetings

Table Damasks, 25 cents up

Table Napkins, Special Bargains

Curtain Materials

White Quilts and Towels

The Greatest Good to the Greatest Number

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are sometimes hard to buy. We carry a stock of Junior Coats, nearly equal in number to our Ladies' Department. You can make a selection from a large number of Jackets and get suited in style, quality and price. Our Exclusive Children's Coat Department is here for your benefit. Will you make your selection now?



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Frame Timber, Flooring, Scantling, Siding in two patterns, (rustic and clapboard), Boarding, Laths, Frames, Sheathing, Doors, Shingles, Mouldings, Windows, and Glass.

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All butter, wrapped in parchment, must have the words DAIRY BUTTER printed thereon.

We will mail direct to you, printed parchment at the following prices.

1000	1lb. size	\$2.45
500	1lb. size	1.65
1000	2lb. size	3.70
500	2lb. size	2.45

Prices quoted on smaller quantities

In every case cash must accompany order, and goods will be shipped parcel post.

The Monitor Publishing Co. LIMITED Bridgetown, Nova Scotia

### Match Specialties

We have been making matches for 64 years now domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "The Gaslighter" with a 4 1/2 inch stick; "The Eddystone Torch" for outdoor use; "Wax Vests" for the smoker any other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "Silents," but for every use buy Eddy's

### CASH MARKET

Prime Beef, Fresh Pork, Lamb, Chicken, Hams and Bacon, Sausages, Headcheese, Pressed Beef, Mince Meat, Corned Beef and Pork, Salt Mackerel, Boneless Cod.

Fresh Fish every Thursday Thomas Mack

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### Middleton

November 1

Major J. L. Phinney visited old friends in town last week.

Mrs. Harley and sister spent Sunday in Middleton, guest of Mrs. A. J. Banks.

Miss Pearl Dodge left on Saturday for Boston where she will spend the winter.

Mrs. W. Baker gave an afternoon tea on Wednesday last in honor of Miss Eva Haverstock.

Miss Stoddard, who has been stopping at Mrs. C. F. Fisher's, returned home on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Elliott entertained the Macdonald School staff at their home on Thursday evening last.

Mrs. Gullivan and son John, left on Saturday for the West. We hope Mr. Gullivan will regain his health in the West.

Mrs. J. E. Slocumb returned from Halifax on Saturday. She was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Marshall, Black Street.

Mrs. Godard, who has been the guest of her daughter, Miss Laura Godard, returned to her home in Bridgewater last Saturday.

The pie social held in the school house at Nictaux by the young ladies of that place for Red Cross purposes proved quite a success. \$27.00 was the neat little sum.

We are glad to report our aged neighbor, Mrs. Henry Parsons, able to visit her friends. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. N. F. Marshall entertained, Mrs. Parsons being the honored guest.

### MELVERN SQUARE

November 1

Mr Ernest Carder of Springfield, Annapolis County, is visiting friends in Melvern Square.

Mr. Forest McNeil has been on the sick list during the past week, but is now able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. Barteaux were recent guests at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. J. P. Morse.

Miss Lottie VanBuskirk of Melvern West, recently visited friends in Brooklyn, Annapolis County.

Miss Hattie Spurr attended as a delegate from our school the Sabbath School Convention held in Halifax during last week.

Quite a large party of week-end guests from North Williamstown were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Martin quite recently.

Mrs. Amanda Jacques returned on Saturday last from a very pleasant visit with friends in Halifax, feeling much refreshed after the rest and change.

Messrs H. L. Bustin and W. C. Spurr left the latter part of last week for camp, near Bridgetown, on a shooting expedition, intending to return on Monday. Sorry the rain on Saturday interfered with their sport.

The proceeds of the Patriotic Concert held in the Melvern Hall, quite recently, by the ladies of the Red Cross Society, assisted by local talent amounted to \$30.00. This money was raised for the British Red Cross Fund in which we are all interested. During the past year the Melvern Square Red Cross Society has raised \$218.00 and has forwarded the following to the Red Cross warehouses in Halifax: 123 pairs socks, 31 scarves, 20 pairs wristlets, 18 cholera belts, 219 hdkfs., 4 aprons, 57 bandages, 17 nightshirts, 25 housewives, 10 caps, 65 wash cloths, 18 bed shirts, 1 jacket, 3 py-jama suits.

### FALKLAND RIDGE

October 30

Mr. Leon L. Nichols of Bars' Corner visited friends here recently.

I. J. Whitman of Torbrook was the guest of R. W. Swallow on the 28th.

A thunder storm on the morning of the 30th was followed by a heavy rain.

The Rev. Mr. Gullison, returned missionary from India, gave an address in the church on Wednesday evening.

"Crusade Day" was observed by the ladies of the W. M. A. S. by a supper held at the home of Mrs. E. P. Charlton, and a missionary meeting at the church in the evening.

### HAVE YOU BEEN SICK?

Then you realize the utter weakness that robs ambition, destroys appetite, and makes work a burden.

To restore that strength and stamina that is so essential, nothing has ever equalled or compared with Scott's Emulsion, because its strength-sustaining nourishment invigorates the blood while its tonic value sharpens the appetite and restores health in a natural, permanent way.

If you are run down, tired, nervous, overworked or lack strength, get Scott's Emulsion to-day. At any drug store. Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

### Lawrencetown

November 1

Mrs. Helen Phinney is visiting friends in Clarence.

Mrs. J. B. Jefferson has been spending a week in Halifax.

Mr. John Moore and bride returned from their wedding trip on Saturday.

Walter Morse has enlisted in the 85th Battalion, and is now in training at Halifax.

Services for Sunday, November 7th, Baptist 11 a. m.; Episcopal 3 p. m.; Methodist 7.30.

Miss Beatrice Daniels entertained a number of her young friends on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Enoch Neary of Greenwich is visiting her niece, Mrs. J. E. Shaffner and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Foster spent a few days last week with their daughter, Mrs. Clyde Bishop.

Mrs. Heber Bo'and left on Saturday for Boston, to visit her son Laurie, and sister Mrs. Fred Longley.

Pastor Mellick will preach a series of sermons on the "Commandments", beginning on Sunday next, at 11 a. m.

Mrs. E. A. Phinney having spent a month in the United States visiting relatives, returned home on Saturday.

A school concert under the instruction of Miss Robb will be held on Wednesday evening in Phinney's Hall.

Mrs. Sexton went to Wolfville on Friday last accompanied by Mrs. F. B. Bishop, who was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Armitage over Sunday.

Mrs. Mary J. Chesley having spent the summer months with relatives here, left for Granville Ferry to visit friends before returning to her home in St. John.

On Wednesday afternoon the postponed Crusade Meeting will be held. A cordial invitation is extended to all the ladies of the church as well as to the Aid Society.

Mrs. F. B. Bishop was at home to a large number of friends on Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Sexton of Halifax who was invited to give a lecture in the evening under the auspices of the Red Cross Society. A large and appreciative audience greeted the speaker. The Hall was decorated for the occasion. The hall was in attendance and interspersed with some excellent selections of the choir.

Dr. J. B. Hall was the chairman. Mr. W. C. Parker made remarks and moved a vote of thanks, seconded by Mr. F. G. Palfrey, and presented by the Chairman to the speaker for the very interesting and superior address. The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

### IMPORTANT TO NOVA SCOTIANS WHO ENLIST FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE

When a man is thinking of enlisting, there are five questions that he wants answered. They are:

1. How Long am I to Serve?—Until the end of the war and six months after, if required.

2. What Pay Shall I Receive?—Your pay as a private will be \$1.00 per day and ten cents field allowance. Besides this you will be clothed, equipped and subsisted by the Government.

3. What Will My Wife Receive During My Absence?—Every month there will be paid her a separation allowance of \$20 (also a part of your pay), and if this is not enough to comfortably maintain your family, the Canadian Patriotic Fund will further assist them.

4. What Will Happen if I am Wounded or Sick?—You will be cared for by the Government and your pay continued until you are discharged. If you are permanently disabled, an allowance will be paid you, varying according to the extent of the injury or disability.

5. What Will be Done for My Wife and Children if I Die While on Active Service?—The Government will provide an adequate pension that will enable the family to live comfortably until the children are old enough to look after themselves. The widowed mother of a single man, if son be her sole support, is treated in the same way as a wife.

If you wish for further information ask the Secretary of the branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund in your town.

General Monro, the new commander-in-chief of the British forces operating on the Gallipoli peninsula, has two nephews in Toronto. His brother was formerly an officer in the 101st regiment when it was stationed in Halifax.

For the whole of the United States the yield of apples this year is 214,000,000 bushels. Last year's crop was 253,200,000 bushels. The amount of apples blown down in Massachusetts by a storm was 856,000 bushels.

### THE APPLE KING OF EASTERN CANADA

(By L. D. Robinson, Berwick, N. S., In the Canadian Horticulturist)

The story of the struggle of S. B. Chute, of South Berwick, N. S., or "Sam" Chute, as his warmest friends and admirers delight to call him, to gain his present proud position among the fruit growers of Canada is as interesting as it is instructive. He is well deserving of the title, "Apple-King." No man of his generation in the Maritime Provinces has had an equal influence for good upon the growing and marketing of fruit. His success in building up the greatest orchard industry in Eastern Canada should be an inspiration to every fruit grower.

Mr. Chute's work as manager for the United Fruit Co's., Ltd., Nova Scotia, is too well known to need any lengthy notice. Suffice it to say that, despite the opposition of speculators and pessimists, he has carried forward the work of this organization to a successful conclusion. To-day it stands unrivalled by any similar organization in America, and it is a matter of great regret to all well-wishers of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia that he has resigned his position as manager.

Loyally he stayed by his father during his ups and downs, and at the age of seventeen years we find him located in South Berwick, his present home, on a wornout farm, where the only thing that seemed to thrive was the mortgage. The story of how, through indomitable pluck and tireless industry he has transformed this wornout farm into a veritable Eden of beauty and fruitfulness, is an inspiration to anyone acquainted with the facts. Rescuing a few wretched plants from an old strawberry patch, he began his life as a fruit grower, and soon became known as the "Strawberry King" of the Annapolis Valley. And no king on his throne was prouder than he, as he drove to the station on top of wagon loads of luscious strawberries.

His ambition grew with success, and he began to see visions of a great apple orchard. Soon he began the planting of apple trees in his strawberry fields. They responded in a wonderful manner to the care and fertilizer necessary for the growth of large crops of berries. This work of orchard extension has gone steadily on till at the time of writing Mr. Chute's orchards cover 277 acres. Of these, 112 acres are in bearing, producing in favorable years some 10,000 barrels of apples.

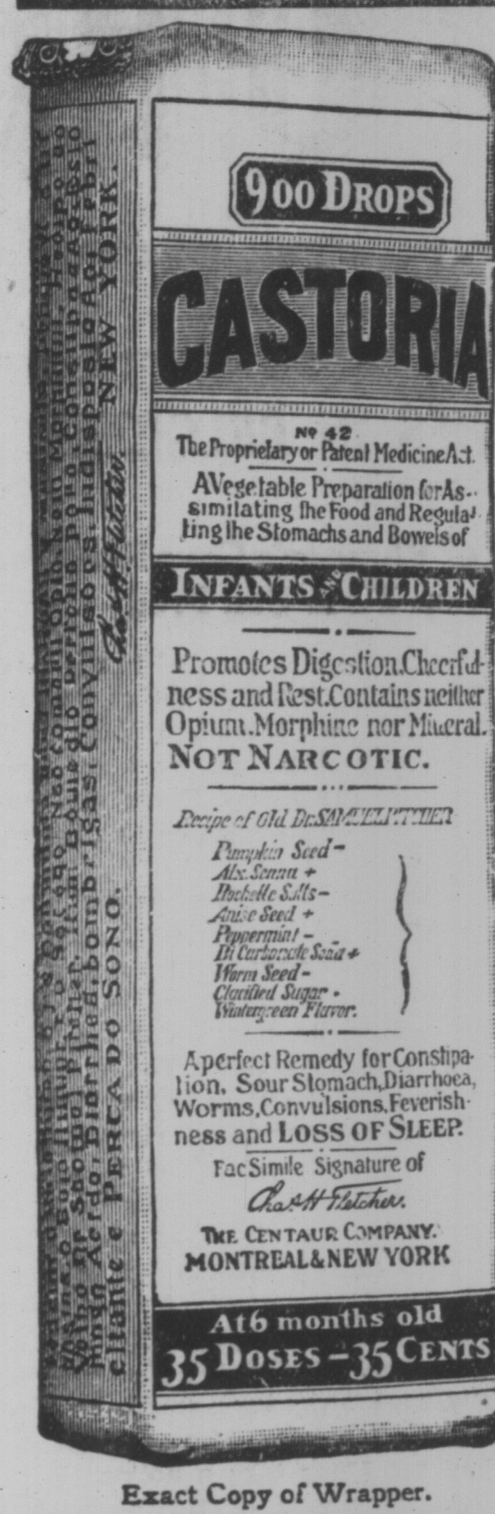
Mr. Chute's optimism is not dampened by war depression or the dangers of over-production. He feels that we in Nova Scotia have such an advantage over all competitors in the cheapness of our excellent fruit lands, and our nearness to the world's markets, that we can defy competition. This year 28 acres of new orchard were set, besides 40,000 root grafts.

Mr. Chute is something of a landlord in relation to his hired help. Most of his helpers live in cottages, ten in number, built on the premises for their accommodation. Many of them work with him year after year, one of his employees, a boy of fifteen years old, being born in one of these cottages, where his father still lives, and takes his place among the other workers on the farm. All these employees, fifteen in number, receive a cheque for their services every Saturday night. The pay-roll during the summer season averages about \$100 weekly. Of course the number of helpers, and consequently the payroll, are greatly increased during the strawberry and apple picking. It is no uncommon sight at such times to see one hundred workers on this great farm.

### Pruning

In the early days of his experience in apple growing, Mr. Chute gave little attention to pruning, resting satisfied with abundant crops of fruit and healthy growth. But the demands of the market for highly-colored fruit together with the ravages of apple scab and insect pests, have caused him to give the matter of pruning serious attention. He has learned by experience the impossibility of producing spot-free, highly colored fruit in the shade. S. B. Chute makes mistakes, but unlike most people he does not make the same mistake twice. He now prunes systematically and thoroughly. The work of pruning begins early in March and continues well on into April. His general instructions to pruners, are: First, to remove all dead, diseased, and crossing branches; and second, to further thin the tree till air and sunlight can freely reach every part; this thinning to be effected rather by the removal of small branches than large ones.

The low-headed tree with open top has the preference, as this type of tree facilitates all orchard operations except cultivation. Canker has made its appearance in a block of Wagener trees, and is being vigorously treated. All the diseased limbs that can be spared are removed. In other cas-



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

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### CASTORIA

es, the sores are cut back with a sharp knife (a drawing knife may often be used to advantage) till healthy bark has been reached. Under this treatment these sores as a rule will disappear, especially when covered with white lead. Mr. Chute has no use for the pruner whose progress through the orchard can be seen by the long stubs he leaves behind him. The limb removed must be cut parallel to the one from which it is taken, and as close to it as possible.

Where apple-growing, as in this case, is carried on extensively along with general farming, the harvesting of the fruit presents a difficult problem. Mr. Chute has obviated this difficulty to some extent by planting and grafting varieties that ripen their fruit in succession. He expects to gather this present year one thousand barrels Crimson Beauty, a very early variety. Then follows Astrachan, Duchess, Bow Sweet, Early William, Gravenstein, Blenheim, King, etc. Then, too, the pressure of work is somewhat relieved by making two or more pickings of the earlier varieties. The barrels, holding a minimum of ninety-six quarts, are made in a co-operation on the farm and hauled to the fields as wanted. In the case of most of the early varieties, the heads of the barrels are removed before being taken to the orchard, and the filled barrels are covered with bags held in place by the top hoops. This not only lessens labor, but also serves to keep the fruit free from bruises. With later varieties care is taken not to fill the barrel so full that bruising will result from too tight heading. The fruit is hauled to a large frost-proof warehouse owned by Mr. Chute.

### Packing

Apples are packed both in boxes and barrels, for the most part in the latter. Box packing is yearly taking a more important place in Mr. Chute's packing operations. At first it consisted of a mere jumble pack, the apples being placed in the boxes with out any regard to system. Now, thanks to instruction given by experts sent out by the Dominion Government, the diagonal pack with approved bilge has taken the place of the barrel pack in the packing of fancy Gravenstein, Blenheim, McIntosh, King, Wagener, and Spy. All apples packed in boxes are wrapped in paper, thus facilitating packing, and also ensuring the apples against early decay.

The principal varieties are divided into three groups, according to size. Thus Blenheim, King and Fallwater belong to group I; Gravenstein, Duchess, Astrachan, Baldwin, Greening, Stark, Spy, and B. Davis to group II; Ribston, G. Russet and Wealthy to group III. In the following table the minimum size, inches in diameter, of each of the grades, is given. It will be noticed that the sizes differ uniformly by exactly a quarter of an inch, and that in all only five sizes are given—2 1/4 in., 2 1/2 in., 2 3/4 in., 2 in., 1 3/4 in.

Variety	Min. in.		
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Blenheim, etc.	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 3/4
Gravenstein, etc.	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 3/4
Ribston, etc.	2 1/4	2	1 3/4

Each packing table is provided with a gauge with holes accurately cut out of zinc or stiff card-board

showing the sizes—2 1/4 in., 2 1/2 in., 2 in., 1 3/4 in. These gauges are of great use to beginners, especially. It is a very good plan when packing any variety, Gravenstein, for example, to place near at hand three apples representing the smallest that can be packed as 1's, 2's and 3's, respectively. This, of course, is ascertained by use of the gauge.

The bilge hoops of the barrels in which apples are to be packed must be firmly driven down, and securely nailed with three or four nails in each hoop. These nails should be stout and short. A putty-head is now laid on what is to be the face end of the barrel. Great care is taken to make this face as attractive as possible. The apples, chosen for the face should be of medium size for the grade and variety, free from blemishes, and well colored. The stems are clipped and the apples placed so as to cover the bottom of the barrel. It requires skill to do this quickly. Now the apples may be poured carefully into the barrel and shaken down as fast as they come from the packing table. When the barrel is nearly filled the last two baskets are often shaken down together, so as to get a smoother surface, either for the purpose of tailing or heading. As a rule, when the barrel has been finally settled by vigorous racking on a stout plank with a felt-lined head placed on top, the apples should present a level surface only slightly higher than the chimes. Many a finely packed barrel of apples has been ruined by too little racking and too much pressing. Care should be also taken to see that the heads are securely nailed. The name of the variety, the grade and the shipper's brand are neatly stenciled on the face head of each barrel.

The successful marketing of farm products is quite as important as production. Mr. Chute's great success as a fruit-grower is due largely to his splendid business capacity. It was this same remarkable power to grasp a business proposition and turn it to advantage, that has made him such a tower of strength to the United Fruit Companies, Limited of Nova Scotia. Some people attribute Mr. Chute's success to "luck," but the better informed see that brains, pluck, and tireless industry, "not luck," have made him what he is often called, "The Apple King of Eastern Canada."

ADDRESSING OF MAIL FOR THE FRONT

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:—

- (a) Regimental Number...
- (b) Rank...
- (c) Name...
- (d) Squadron, Battery or Company...
- (e) Battalion, Regiment, (or other unit) Staff appointment or Department...
- (f) CANADIAN CONTINGENT...
- (g) British Expeditionary Force...
- (h) Army Post Office, London, England...

Unnecessary mention of higher formations, such as brigades, divisions is strictly forbidden, and causes delay.

Minardi's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

# CANADA'S SHEEP INDUSTRY

(By F. W. WALLACE in "The Journal of Commerce")

## CHAPTER I.

### A Few Observations on Sheep

There is no animal possessing so high a record of domesticity as the sheep. It has been shepherded by man, as a source of food and clothing from the very earliest times recorded in history, as in legend. From all indications, this animal made its first appearance in that part of the globe generally regarded as the cradle of the human race and, since most of our domesticated animals had their origin in some wild species, it is most natural to assume that the sheep came to us in the same way. But there does not seem to be any existing specie of wild sheep very closely akin to our farm variety, so that the whole of the original and pre-historic flock must have been tamed, or those that were not have become extinct.

There are several respects in which the domestic sheep differ from any of the animals generally regarded as wild sheep. The tail of the wild sheep is short, like that of the goat or the deer, while the tail of the domestic variety is long. The external covering of the existing wild sheep is, in are main, hairy, and has not the quality of "felting" or adhering together possessed by the sheep of the present day, nor have attempts to induce this quality in the coat of any of the wild species met with any degree of success. In the new world, comprising the continents of North and South America, there exists but one genus of what is generally regarded as wild sheep, namely, the "big horn" or mountain sheep of the Rockies. This sheep is of no value as a wool producer, and has made no progress in the direction of becoming so. From all evidences, he, like the Indian tribes of British Columbia, is a straggler from the continent of Asia, and if so, there was originally no animal on the continent of either North or South America that in any way resembles our domestic sheep.

The first domestic sheep to reach the new world were brought over by the Spaniards in their earliest attempt at colonization.

The natural inclination and nature of the sheep as a producer of food and clothing are the important features in its domestication. All varieties of sheep when guided by their own instincts, gravitate to the open hills. No species frequents, by choice, level country, forest or swamp. They have a natural liking for climbing and standing on the highest pinnacle. The gentleness of the sheep is proverbial. In its bearing it is a dignified, and even proud appearing animal. By nature it is shy and timid, a thing of beauty, an attractive feature of any landscape or any farm. Its value as a producer of food and clothing is unsurpassed, and the ease with which it is attended has maintained it universally in a prominent place in the agricultural industry.

On account of the fact that sheep were the only available source of clothing in the pioneer days of Canada, sheep-raising was most generally practised by the farmer than has been the case during the last 25 or 30 years, but the industry is rapidly gaining favor with the Canadian people, particularly with the younger generation. Flocks of varying sizes ranging from half a dozen to fifty are making their appearance in the agricultural districts of Eastern Canada, while in the West much larger flocks are to be found in rapidly increasing numbers. In all parts of Canada specialized sheep breeders are becoming more numerous, and there never was a time in Canada when sheep breeders' associations were so strong or when such fine specimens of all breeds of sheep were to be seen at country fairs as at present.

The industry holds a great attraction for the boy on the farm. It takes more money than the average boy on the farm possesses to begin the raising of horses or cattle on his own account, but almost any lad can make a start with a flock of sheep. Sheep multiply more rapidly, become revenue producers earlier, are less of a financial risk and are more interesting and less dangerous in the tending than any other class of live stock. None but the highest good can result from the awakening of enterprise and the specializing of interest in the boy at an early age, and the parent or teacher is well advised who takes advantage of every opportunity of encouraging it. By getting into communication with sheepbreeders, which any boy can easily do by writing to the Secretaries of the Associations whose names and addresses are given elsewhere in this publication, any boy has much to gain.

There is no undertaking that is so well within the reach of everybody on the farm, or that is more interesting than sheep raising.

## CHAPTER II.

### Early History of the Sheep Industry in Canada

The first sheep to come to Canada was brought over from France by Champlain about the year 1617, in his initial effort to establish a French colony at Stadacona, near what is now the city of Quebec. This first effort of the French to get a foothold in the country failed, and it is generally believed that no part of the flock of sheep imported by Champlain survived. The next earliest record shows that in the year 1667 the number of sheep in the French colony in Canada was 85. From this time the number grew steadily in spite of the great difficulties the settlers experienced in protecting them from the Indians and wild animals particularly bears and wolves.

According to the writings of Intendant Talon, coarse homespuns, serges and bolting cloth were being made by the small French colony from the wool produced entirely by their own sheep, towards the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century. The number of sheep in French Canada in 1719 was 3,425. From this time until 1763, when French Canada passed to the English, the importations were numerous and the natural increase steady.

The earliest records we have of sheep in other parts of Eastern Canada occur in connection with the immigration of the United Empire Loyalists in 1784. These new-comers to Canada brought a number of sheep with them, which formed the beginning of the flocks in the district where they settled, namely, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. It will be readily understood that the difficulties encountered by the early settlers in raising sheep were many—wild animals alone made a heavy draft upon the flocks, and were it not that sheep were the only source of clothing, sheep-raising would have disappeared entirely on many occasions. In manufacturing their cloth the people of those early days performed all the operations by hand, each family manufacturing the cloth it required. This was accomplished with the aid of the hand card, distaff, spindle and hand loom, which articles formed a necessary part of the furnishings of every home.

About the time of the conquest of Canada by the English, machinery for spinning and weaving made their appearance in England, and soon thereafter spread to the New England States of America, and from there in to Canada. With this development, the carding of wool began to be done by custom carding mills which were established in many communities and generally operated by water power. During these years, the colonists grew their own wool, had it carded at the custom mill and then spun it into yarn and wove it into cloth at their own homes. Not every home was provided with a loom for weaving but there was one or more in every community, sufficient to supply the local requirements. The modern power loom did not come into general use until the middle of the 19th century, at which time, the local village loom began to give way to the larger wooden mills which gradually supplanted them, as well as the smaller custom carding mills.

Up to this time it was the custom for every farmer to have sufficient sheep to provide his own clothing, and sheep were generally regarded as a necessity, with the result that the increase in the number of sheep was almost directly proportionate to the growth of the population.

But with the establishment of the large central woolen mills, the raising of sheep became less and less of a necessity, and in many communities, particularly those that devoted their efforts to grain-growing, the number of sheep kept was not in proportion to the population. But during recent years the Canadian farmers are beginning to turn their attention to sheep raising on account of its interest and profit.

As soon as it is possible to obtain transport, 20,000 one-gallon cans of peaches and the same number of cans of apples, lying in a storehouse at Vineland, near St. Catharines, Ontario, will be forwarded to the Canadian military hospitals in England. The following inscription is on the labels: "To the sailors and soldiers of freedom with the compliments of the Ontario Government, Canada. Hon. W. H. Hearst, Prime Minister."


If Canada put as many men into the field proportionally as France has at the present time, there would be an immense host of 880,000 Canadians facing the foe, a force nearly as great as the total serving under General French to-day. If Canada had proportionally the number of men under arms that Great Britain has, she would have over 700,000 men in khaki.

**PILES**

If you suffer from this painful malady, apply Zam-Buk. It is purely herbal, quickly eases the dull, gnawing pain, stops bleeding, ends the irritation, and in a short time completely and permanently cures. Zam-Buk should be in every home.

Mrs. C. Hanson, Poplar, B.C., says: "I suffered for years with bleeding piles. The pain was often so bad I could hardly walk. I tried remedy after remedy, and finally underwent an operation, but only got temporary relief. At last I tried Zam-Buk. Persistence with this completely cured me and there has been no return of the trouble."

50c box all drug stores and stores.



### Recent Rulings Regarding Distribution of Patriotic Funds

At a meeting of the Executive of the national Canadian Patriotic Fund held in Ottawa on Wednesday the 6th of October, 1915, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in the chair, and upon the unanimous finding of a sub-committee of the said Executive, the following rulings were concurred in.

Your branch is, therefore, requested to govern itself accordingly and to revise its rates, if necessary, so as to bring all existing allowances from the Canadian Patriotic Fund into accord with these findings from November 1st, 1915, and thereafter.

1. Families in which the father is alive, able-bodied and under sixty-five years of age, or where there are other males over fifteen years of age capable of assuming its support, should receive no assistance from the Fund. The fact that the other male members are out of work is not sufficient justification for granting aid.

2. Families of men on garrison and picket duty in Canada, known as Active Home Service men, must not hereafter be assisted by the Fund.

3. Where there are several children in a soldier's family, only one may be reckoned at the maximum rate, only one at the intermediate rate and all others, no matter what age, should be at the minimum rate.

4. Where the wife of a Canadian volunteer (C. E. F.) has no children, is well and strong and is regularly in receipt of separation allowance and assigned pay, she should not receive more than \$5.00 per month from the Fund. (It is felt that, with \$40.00 per month from these three sources, such a woman cannot be regarded as being in need.) This ruling does not apply to widowed mothers, nor to married women with children.

5. No C. E. F. family receiving separation allowance may draw more than \$30.00 per month from the Fund, no matter how many persons it may include.

6. Not more than one extra month's allowance should in any case be given by way of retroactive payment.

7. Where it is known or suspected that a man is enlisting for the second or third time, the family should receive only temporary assistance in small amounts until the Head Office has been notified and the man's previous record reported upon. If there be any doubt as to his being likely to remain with the regiment, no regular monthly allotment should be made to the family until the soldier has sailed for the other side.

8. Where a family, desirous of returning to their former home overseas, requires more than \$40.00 plus railway transportation to an ocean port, the additional amount should be contributed by the family itself.

9. Compassionate allowance should be very rarely made. The assigned pay which every soldier's wife now receives should be regarded as available for special needs. Where a soldier's wife has saved part of this assigned pay it should be drawn upon by her for emergencies.

10. The family of a discharged soldier should, on his return home, receive no further assistance from the Fund.

11. As soon as a widow receives the first of her pension cheques, and

as soon as a disabled man accepts an award fixed by the Pensions Board of the Militia Department, no further payments can legally be paid the family from the Fund.

12. Families of soldiers who, though they may have enlisted for overseas service, are still living at home and drawing, in addition to their pay, a subsistence allowance should receive no help from the Fund. Only when these men go into barracks and the subsistence allowance ceases, may their families be helped from the Fund.

13. Recruiting officers should be notified that they have no authority to promise specified amounts to the wives of men who enlist. The only statement ever authorized by the Canadian Patriotic Fund is that found on the enclosed printed card, of which any number required will be furnished on application to the Head Office of this Fund.

14. No allowance should be granted where the woman, before the soldier's enlistment, was in no way financially dependent upon him.

15. It should be understood that our scale is always the maximum. Committees will go below, when possible.

### SHERIFF'S SALE!

1915. A. No. 2357. IN THE SUPREME COURT

Between WALTER W. CHIPMAN AND MARY B. CHIPMAN as Executor and executrix of the last will and testament of Wm. A. Chipman, Plaintiffs

—and— OLIVER S. MILLER and CANADA CALENDAR COMPANY, Defendants.

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his Deputy, at the Court House, in Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, on Saturday the 6th day of November, A. D. 1915, at twelve o'clock noon,

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale granted herein and dated the 28th day of September, A. D. 1915, unless before the date of the sale the amount due to the Plaintiffs on the mortgage sought to be foreclosed herein, with their costs to be taxed, be paid to the Plaintiffs or their Solicitor;

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Hampton, in the County of Annapolis, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stake standing at the south line of lands of James I. Mitchell in the line between his two lots; thence southerly the courses of the Townships lines seventy rods more or less to the lands of Perry Simms; thence westerly in the north line of said lands fifty rods more or less to east line of lands formerly owned by the late Gilbert Chute; thence north-westerly ten or twelve rods to the east line of lands known as the Edward Jackson lot; thence northerly in the east line of said lands to the south-west corner of lands of the aforementioned James I. Mitchell; thence easterly in the south line of said lands fifty rods more or less to the place of beginning containing by estimation thirty acres be the same more or less.

Also all that certain other piece or parcel of land and premises situate and lying and being in Inglewood, in the County of Annapolis, bounded and described as follows:

Commencing on the Bay Road on the south-east corner of lands now owned by John Tyler; thence running southerly along the west side of said Bay Road until it comes to land now held by Alfred Gibson under a bond for a deed from Leander R. Morse to the said Alfred Gibson; thence turning and running westerly along the said Alfred Gibson's land so held, thirty-two rods; thence turning and running south along Alfred Gibson and William H. Jones land until it comes to a point twenty feet distant from lands of Albert Morse; thence turning and running easterly along lands of William H. Jones to the Bay Road so-called; thence turning and running south along the Bay Road twenty feet or until it comes to lands of Albert Morse; thence turning and running west along lands of Albert Morse until it comes to the old Thomas Chute property, so-called, and now occupied by Walter Phinney; thence turning and running northerly along said Thomas Chute property to lands of John Tyler; thence turning and running easterly along said John Tyler's several lands to the Bay Road, so-called, or place of beginning, containing nine acres, more or less, save and except four acres of said land sold to Stephen Jackson and James Allen.

TERMS:—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery or tender of deed.

Dated at Bridgetown, N.S., this 4th day of October, A.D. 1915.

J. H. EDWARDS, Sheriff in and for the County of Annapolis. CHAS. R. CHIPMAN of Queen Street, Bridgetown, N. S., Solicitor for the Plaintiffs

\$ \$ \$ \$

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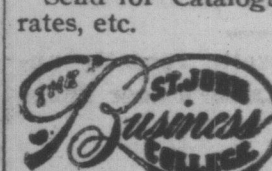
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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1915

**Bulgaria and the Bulgars**

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is a German Prince. He and the military clique around him, which is largely German, have at last involved his country in the war, on the side of the enemies of the Allies. His motive seems to have been the hope of greater gain. Many of his leading people disapprove strongly of his conduct. As mentioned in our War Briefs, the Consul General of Bulgaria in England has telegraphed his dissent, saying, "If the reported alliance of Bulgaria with our eternal enemies and persecutors and against our liberators is true, I protest and tender my resignation as Consul General." The "enemies and persecutors" to whom he refers, are the Turks. They undertook against the Bulgars their complete extermination, as they are now endeavoring to exterminate the Armenians. Their "liberators" were England and Russia. When after severe persecution, they sought to gather under a government of their own, Mr. Gladstone took their part and gave to their cause his powerful advocacy. Russia came to their assistance also. The part of a Turkish debt to Russia, for the payment of some of which Turkey held the Bulgars responsible, was handed over by Russia to Bulgaria on easy terms, to the very great relief of the young nation.

Sir Edward Grey, in a recent speech in Parliament, showed the contrast between the British and the German policy, in relation to the Balkan States. The British policy has been to promote harmony between them. Their people are of kindred nationality and their advancement can best be attained by peaceful consultation and united action. The German policy, on the other hand, has been to foster jealousies and contentions among them for her own selfish purposes. United in their methods, they would be a barrier to German aggression. Divided, they would become a prey to German ambition, and open a path by which Germany may march onward to that world domination and world Empire on which her heart has been set. The people of Brazil and other South American Countries appear to be waking up to a realization of German schemes in relation to that great Continent. Germany has been promoting emigration to these Southern lands, but the new settlers, instead of falling into line with the ideals of the people and helping towards their realization constitute a foreign element, retaining their German citizenship, boasting of it, and looking toward a time when Germany will be strong enough to assume control and plant her standard in their midst.

**Mr. Joseph H. Choate**

Mr. Choate, formerly an Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, was honored last month by a degree conferred by the University of Toronto. In acknowledging the honor from a Canadian Institution his speech naturally turned to the subject which is now occupying all minds. He was in harmony with his own Government in maintaining a position of neutrality, but was at the same time in sympathy with all nations and all men who were fighting for freedom and civilization. He referred to his four months' labor in 1907, at the Hague, in the interest of International conciliation, and regretted that the work of that Conference had been overturned and destroyed, because some of the signatories had not been true to the obligations then incurred. Peace between the nations of Europe could only be preserved when those who were responsible for the present war were taught that public faith must be kept, and all international contracts be held sacred.

In Mr. Choate's opinion nine-tenths of the people of the United States are of the same opinion as himself, and if these nine-tenths should decide to intervene in the cause of the Allies, the other tenth would fall in line with them. The United States General Consul of Munich, a Bavarian City of Germany, has been asked to resign because of his pro-German sentiments.

**The Kaiser's War Contribution**

The Cologne Gazette recently announced that the Kaiser's door knobs

of copper, nickel or brass, his jam pots, washing cauldrons, ash trays, and teakettles in fact all his earthly possessions in household metal, "excepting, of course, toothpick stands," are to be confiscated like those of the humblest of his subjects, to be used for war purposes.

Why an exception is made of toothpick stands is not explained. As the Kaiser has fifty-four castles and royal residences, besides opera houses and theatres which he subsidises, the quantity of metal of different kinds which he contributes will be considerable.

**The Panama Canal**

The Panama Canal was opened for traffic on August the 15th, 1914. On that day, the Anson, a Panama Railroad Liner passed through. The next day the Arizona, of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company followed. The first foreign craft on a foreign voyage to take advantage of the Canal, was the Daldorck, of Glasgow, laden with wheat from Puget Sound for Ireland.

The outbreak of war interfered greatly with traffic through the Canal, as many of the ships which were in the vicinity were afraid of the German cruisers, and others were commandeered by their governments. But the tolls paid by vessels of all nationalities for the year ending June 30th, 1915, overpaid the actual cost of operating. The amounts were as follows, tolls, \$4,343,383; cost of operating, \$4,112,550. The excess would do very little in the way of the payment of interest on the money expended upon the canal. But, when the war is ended and shipping is free to pursue its way, the prospect is that the increase of traffic through the Canal to and from the west coast of America, as well as to and from the distant west will be very greatly increased to the Canal's advantage.

The difficulty occasioned by landslides has not yet been overcome. A careful survey of the slide area shows that there are probably 10,000,000 cubic yards in motion which must be removed by dredging before the trouble of the slides will be overcome. The canal engineers report that the use of the canal by shipping will probably be interrupted until the beginning of 1916. Col. Goethals has been transferred back to the canal to take charge of the operations.

**BRIDGETOWN METHODIST CIRCUIT ANNIVERSARY**

The Methodist people of this Circuit celebrated another Anniversary of their Church on Sabbath, Oct. 31st, and the following Monday.

Several circumstances rendered this occasion especially interesting. One was the presence and ministrations of a former pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Heartz, D. D. It was during his pastorate that the present church in town was erected, and the present parsonage secured. During his pastorate also, a gracious revival of religion, extending to different parts of the circuit, took place, resulting in the accession to the membership of the church of some who have been its willing and devoted burden bearers ever since.

The sermons and addresses of Dr. Heartz on the present occasion were of a high order, and his many friends were pleased to find him maintaining so well his strength of body and mind, and his spiritual fervor.

Dr. Heartz has been for some years relieved of the charge of a Circuit. This leaves him free to accept the calls of his brethren for special assistance, which he renders most unostentatiously, and which makes him well known in every part of the Maritime Provinces.

Another circumstance, which greatly added to the interest of the Anniversary was the historical papers read by M. E. Armstrong, Esq., M. D., at Granville and Bridgetown. One who has had no experience of delving into the dusty records of the past can have no idea of the time and patience required in the preparation of these papers. They constitute an invaluable addition, especially on its religious side, to the history of the Counties of Kings, Annapolis and Digby, and are interesting not only to the Methodist people, but to other Christian bodies. A resolution of appreciation was tendered to Dr. Armstrong, and the hope expressed that these two papers, with others which he has recently read in Aylesford and Lawrence town, may be published in a form which will make them accessible to all readers and preserve them for future historians. We understand that plans are already being formulated to this end.

The Montreal Witness intends to publish in the "Northern Messenger" the story of a lame boy, entitled "Little Sir Galahad", said to be the most fascinating story since "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch". The Northern Messenger can be had for 40 cents from now till the end of 1916.

**OBITUARY**

**WILLIAM HENRY RUFFEE**

Another of our aged and most respected citizens has passed to his eternal rest, in the person of Mr. William Henry Ruffee, whose death occurred at his home on Washington street early Friday morning, October 29th, in the 80th year of his age.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Henry Ruffee, and was born on the Ruffee homestead at the eastern end of the town, the homestead now constituting a number of smaller farms.

Mr. Ruffee followed farming for many years, and also learned the trade of a cabinet maker, and was employed for years in the furniture factory of the late J. B. Reed. Throughout his whole life and to within a few days of his death, he was a hard working and industrious man, and was highly esteemed and respected by his fellow citizens and all who knew him.

He is survived by a widow who has been confined to her bed for over six months, and is to-day unconscious of her husband's death. To sorrow for an aged father there remain three daughters, Miss Isabella at home, Fanny, wife of John Freeman of Boston, and Mrs. Mary Nelly of Boston. Also two sons, Charles of Bridgetown and Harry of Philadelphia, with one brother, and two sisters, Mr. Oliver F. Ruffee, Mrs. Thos. Shaw of this town, and Mrs. John Peakes of Boston.

Funeral service was held in the Baptist Church, of which the deceased was a member, on Sunday afternoon, the Pastor, Rev. G. C. Warren, officiating. A quartette rendered feelingly, "The Christian's Goodnight." Interment was in the Riverside Cemetery.

**MRS. ABNER TROOP**

The death of Mrs. Rachel Troop, widow of the late Abner Troop, formerly of Bridgetown, occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Nye, Lynn, Mass., on Friday last, Oct. 28th. Mrs. Troop before her marriage was Miss Rachel Clark, daughter of the late James Clark and was born and brought up in this town. Mr. Clark's home being the property now owned and occupied by Mr. Chas. Parker. After her marriage to Mr. Troop they for a time lived in Lawrence town. Then Mr. Troop bought the property at Carleton's Corner now owned by Mrs. Christopher R. Borden, where they lived until the death of Mr. Troop. Then Mrs. Troop with her family, moved in to town and lived for many years with her brother, the late Norman Clark, in the house now owned by Mr. Oliver F. Ruffee on Queen Street. After the death of her brother and two daughters, she then went to live with her daughters in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Troop was the mother of seven children, four of whom survive her, viz.: Mrs. Pritchard Beckwith of Dedham, Mass.; Mrs. John Ainslie of Everett, Mass.; Mrs. Wm. Nye of Lynn, and James of Boston.

The deceased never fully recovered from the shock received from the sudden death of her son, Eugene, which occurred from drowning in Boston harbor a few weeks ago.

Mrs. Troop had many old friends in this place who remember her as a lady of a bright, happy disposition and although she was well advanced in years, they will regret to hear of her death.

**Methodist Church Circuit Notes**

Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.30. Epworth League Friday evening at 7.30.

Services, next Sunday, Nov. 7: Bridgetown—Sunday School and Bible Study at 10 a. m. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the evening service.

Other services: Granville 11 a. m.; Bentville 3 p. m.; Dalhousie 7 p. m.

**Bridgetown United Baptist Church**

B. Y. P. U. on Friday evening at 7.30 Conference meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.

Sunday services: Bible School at 10 a. m. and at 7 p. m. At the close of the morning service the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be administered

**CENTRELEA**

Prayer meeting on Tuesday at 7.30 p. m. Preaching service on Sunday at 3 p. m.

**St. James Parish Church Notes**

The services next Sunday (23rd Sunday after Trinity) will be: Bridgetown—8 a. m. (Holy Communion) and 7 p. m.

St. Mary's, Bellesle—10.30 a. m. St. Peter's-by-the-Sea, Young's Cove—2.30 p. m.

**WEEK DAYS**

Bridgetown, Fridays—4.30 p. m. Service of Intercession on behalf of the war; 7.30 to 8.30 Bible Class, followed by choir practice.

**1/2 THE TIME**  
You waste in looking up domestic help could be saved by simply inserting a "Help Wanted" ad. in our Classified Columns. Our paper is read by the desirable class, and goes into hundreds of homes that get no other.

**NEW GOODS**

Lamps, Burners, Wicks and Chimneys Glassware and China

See our 25 cent Specials—just arrived—

Fancy Biscuit and Soda Biscuits, Prime Dulce and Fruit in season

**Candied Peel**  
Citron, Lemon and Orange

**Dried Fruits**  
Raisins, Currants, Dates and Cooking Figs

Spices and Flavoring Extracts, Fancy Molasses, Lactic Sugar and Frosting Sugar

Bargains in Dishes and Toys for 2 weeks to make room for my Xmas Goods

Highest prices paid for good Butter and Eggs

**MRS. S. C. TURNER**

MASONIC BUILDING

**Plumbing and Heating**

Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces, Stove and Furnace Pipe and Elbows, Eave-trough and Conductor Pipe : : :

Job Work Given Prompt Attention

**JOSEPH H. MacLEAN**

Phone 27-4 Granville Street  
(Under Oddfellow's Hall)

**To buy CLOTHES and TOGGERY there's no place like J. Harry Hicks'**

To buy a Fall Suit for business or for Dress, there's no place like J. Harry Hicks'

To buy a Fall Top Coat, Rain Coat or Overcoat, to buy a good pair of trousers for any purpose there is no place like J. Harry Hicks'

To buy Clothing for the Boys there is no place like J. Harry Hicks'

When looking for the correct Hat, the latest Hat or anything to make a man look well dressed, no place like J. Harry Hicks'

Corner Queen and Granville Streets Phone 48-2

**FLOUR and FEED**

A Full Line of Fancy Groceries always on hand

Oranges, Bananas, Lemons, Confectionery Ham and Bacon

Nails all Sizes

Shovels, Hoes, Galvanized Wash Tubs, Tin Wash Boilers, Tin Pans all sizes, Galvanized Pails, Tin Pails

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

**WOOD & PARKS**

Granville Street Bridgetown, N. S.

**Winter Goods**

All our lines in the following goods are full and complete and we invite your kind inspection of same

**Undervest and Drawers**

For Ladies, Misses and Children

**Sweater and Sweater Coats**

For Ladies, Misses and Children

**Undershirts and Drawers**

For Men, Youths and Boys

**Sweater and Sweater Coats**

For Men, Youths and Children

**Suits, Overcoats and Reefers**

For Men, Youths and Boys

**Blanket Cloth**

For Coats, extra heavy quality pure wool, colours White, Tan, Cardinal and Navy

Highest Prices paid for Eggs and Butter

**STRONG & WHITMAN**

Phone 32

Ruggles Block

**STOVES AND RANGES**

New and Second Hand Base Burners Heating Stoves and Ranges

—Also Just Arrived—

One Car Portland Cement in Barrels, One Car Portland Cement in Bags

**KARL FREEMAN**

HARDWARE AND PAINTS

**FASHION'S FINEST FOOTWEAR**

The new 1915 Styles are without a doubt the acme of the shoe designers' skill.

Not only are the lasts most shapely, but the material used, the trimmings and decorations are away in advance of any previous season.

All the Leading Styles All the Popular Leathers All at the Lowest Price

All are invited to call and inspect them

Granville Street J. E. LLOYD  
Boot and Shoe Store

**OUR WOMEN'S FALL AND WINTER SHOES**

The new Fall models in Women's Shoes are now ready for service! There are many new style features this season that the Women, who enjoy wearing choice Shoes, will appreciate.

We are showing the following popular Fall Lines in the "Bell" "Classic" and "Cle" makes.

Gunmetal Calf Gaiter Lace Boot, Grey Cloth Top, Plain Toe, Concave Cuban Heel, Goodyear Welt. Price \$4.75 net.

Patent Gaiter Button Boot, Black Cloth Top, Plain Toe, Concave Cuban Heel, Goodyear Welt. Price \$4.75 net.

Patent Button Boot, Black Cloth Top, Plain Toe, Cuban Heel McKay Sewn Sole. Price \$4.00 net.

Gunmetal Button Boot, Black Cloth Top, Plain Toe, Cuban Heel Goodyear Welt. Price \$4.75 net.

We have many other very attractive styles at most any price required from \$2.00 to \$5.00

Our experienced Service in fitting insures every woman that comes here a perfect fitting Shoe.

**J. H. LONGMIRE & SONS**



# Announcement

We beg to announce that our  
**Women's, Misses' and Children's  
 Winter Jackets**

are opened up for your inspection. It is none too early to own your new Coat for Fall and Winter wear. The nights are chilly and the days will soon be cold. We sell the Northway Garments which are strictly tailor-made, good style and perfect fitting. We beg to quote you:

**Women's Jackets \$5.00 to \$20.00 each**  
**Misses' Jackets \$3.50 to \$10.00**  
**Children's Jackets \$2.50 to \$7.00 each**

All the above Coats are made up from Plain and Fancy Tweeds and Black Curl Cloths.

In ordering please state size, color and price you desire, remembering always that we deliver all parcels to your nearest railway station freight prepared.

## DRESS GOODS

At this season we are particularly well prepared in our showing of all grades of Dress goods, including British Broadcloths, Serges, plain and fancy Tweeds, Worsteds Checks and Plaids; also Cloaking for Women's and Children's Jackets; Patterns in plain Checks and Stripes. We quote you:

**Dress Goods 50 cents to \$2 per yard**  
**Cloakings \$1.25 to \$3 per yard**

Ask for samples. We will be pleased to mail them to you

## Kimona Flannels and Flannelettes

We have just put on our counters new Kimona Cloths, Wrapperettes, Flannelettes and Shaker Flannels in plain, striped and floral designs. Prices 8 cents to 25 cents per yard

## Men's, Boys' and Youths' Overcoats and Reefers

Made of good heavy Tweeds, plain and fancy patterns

**Men's Overcoats \$9.00 to \$20.00 each**  
**Boys' and Youths' 5.00 to 10.00 each**  
**Reefers 3.50 to 7.00 each**

When in need of any of the above goods and you cannot visit our store we will be pleased to submit to you samples on request.

Soliciting your Fall and Winter business, we are

Yours Truly

# CLARKE BROS.

BEAR RIVER, N. S., October 26th, 1915.

### FUNNY LITTLE PETS

There is a queer little rock animal found in thousands in all parts of Cape Colony, South Africa, and called by the Dutch "daasje" (pronounced in English "daasje"). This little creature has many other names, such as the coney, daman, rock badger, and rock rabbit. It is found also in Syria and is really the "coney" of the Bible, for one of the Psalms contains this verse: "The high hills are a refuge for the wild goats and the rocks for the conies," while in the Book of Proverbs we read: "The conies are but a feeble folk, yet they make their houses in the rocks."

The South African daasje is a pretty, gray, furry, creature, merry and sun-loving, and when taken young makes a charming pet. Two daasjes were brought, one morning to our country cottage by an old Kaffir woman. They were about two days old; tiny, terrified morsels no longer than my finger, but they very soon lost

their fear, developed an amazing appetite for new milk (which they sipped daintily from the point of a spoon) and in less than a week were racing about the place the merriest mites alive.

As they grew older they contracted really remarkable friendships, and after trying to attach themselves to various pets, they took for their constant companion a sedate Muscovy duck, who allowed the riotous mites to tumble over her at their sweet will.

They soon developed a wonderful gift for jumping and climbing, and though at first the horse and donkey were terrified when the daasjes took a flying leap to their shoulders, they were soon accustomed to it, and will now walk about grazing with the little creatures rollicking on their backs or stretching themselves luxuriously to sleep in the warm hair. They are especially attached to the old donkey, and if they hear him bray in the distance will spring up

from their food or sleep and rush to his side, standing on their hind legs and gazing sympathetically into his ugly face.

Their appetites have become depraved and they despise the grass and leaves of their ancestors, preferring toasted bread with a sprinkling of sugar, fruit and other dainties. They seem not to know what fear is, and will rush out to examine any new thing, no matter what its size, and have been smelling at the awful heels of an ostrich, or rubbing noses with the enormous trek-oxen which pull the wagon, and which are as gentle as they are huge.

In the absence of any other mount, they do not despise the beautiful long haired Angora goats, and will cuddle delightedly into the silver curls. They climb to the top of the tallest trees, investigate the recesses of the deepest holes; they love children, and are, in fact, the intimate friends of every living creature on the great farm where they live.—St. Nicholas.

## Bear River

November 1

Miss J. D. Phinney returned from Clementsvale on Sunday.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Dyer on the birth of a son.

Mr. King of Truro was in town on Thursday adjusting insurance losses.

Mrs. Margaret DeLapp is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Shaffner, at Port Wade.

Mr. Fred Chalmers, who has had a severe attack of the grippé, is able to be out again.

On Thursday morning the house of Mr. Joel Long of Bear River East was burned to the ground.

Mr. William Vidto had the misfortune to cut off part of his hand in the mill at Lake Jolly last week.

On Monday morning the house of Mr. Minard Wier, occupied by Mr. Trimper, was burned to the ground.

### DEEP BROOK

November 1

Mrs. F. W. Rice is in Bear River visiting Mrs. Cordelia Rice.

Miss FitzRandolph visited friends in Barton over last week-end.

Miss Clara Sillis is spending the week with friends in Bridgetown.

Mr. George Vroom is in Boston, leaving here on Saturday the 23rd.

Miss May Ruggles entertained a number of young friends on her birthday, October 21st.

Miss Charlotte Sillis, who has been in Round Hill the past month, returned home last week.

Mrs. Herbert Vroom and young son, Paul, left for Boston on Saturday last to visit her daughter, Mrs. Barkhouse.

The "Plus Ultra" was entertained on the 31st by Mrs. Sherman with Hallowe'en festivities. A pleasant evening is reported.

Mrs. Dianey spent a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Howard Adams, last week, en route from Boston to her home in Granville.

Mrs. John Ditmars, with Miss Ditmars and Master Harold, left on Saturday last to Kentville, where they will be guests this winter of Mr. and Mrs. Garnet Benson.

A pleasant feature of the Patriotic social given by the Dorcas Society on October 29th was the presentation of a gift to the society, a valuable piece of property, shortly leaving for the province by the Rev. I. J. S. McFadden were present and inspiring. A collection was taken for Red Cross work amounting to nearly \$9.00. Next meeting of the Society to be held at the home of Miss McClelland.

### PRINCE DALE

October 29

Mr. Elder Fraser spent Saturday in Deep Brook.

Mrs. Alice Bell of Bear River East is visiting friends here.

Miss Norma Wright is spending the week with relatives in Greywood.

Mr. Manning Dondale and son Erven, spent Thursday in Deep Brook.

Mrs. Stephen Rice of Bear River is visiting her sister, Mrs. John A. Fraser.

Miss Margaret Laramore of Clementsvale spent Sunday at Mrs. Peter Wright's.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Wiles of Northfield were guests over Wednesday night of Mrs. George Wright.

Mr. William Dondale and Miss Edith Alcorn of Milford Corner, spent Sunday at Mr. Manning Dondale's.

Messrs William Wright and John Laramore of Bear River, spent Sunday at Mr. Peter Wright's.

Mr. Burpee Marshall of South Range, Digby County, spent a few days recently at Mr. Gardener Wright's.

### LOWER GRANVILLE

November 1

Mrs. M. E. Delap of Bear River came last week to visit her daughter, Mrs. Gilbert W. Shaffner, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Mills spent the week-end with their daughter, Mrs. John Halliday at DeLap's Cove.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Farnsworth intend leaving on Wednesday for Lynn, where they intend to spend the winter with their children.

A number of the folks of this vicinity met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert W. Shaffner, Jr., to reorganize this branch of the Red Cross Society. The following are the officers for the year: President, Mrs. G. K. Anthony; Vice-President, Mrs. J. K. Winchester; Secretary, Miss S. E. P. Elliott; Treasurer, Mrs. James E. Thorne. The Society will meet with Mr. and Mrs. Stanage Mills, Wednesday evening, November 3rd.

### DIPHTHERIA

(Issued by the Department of Public Health, Nova Scotia)

A student of the mortality statistics of our Province shows that the months of November, December and January are the months in which the largest number of deaths from diphtheria are registered. The present is therefore a fitting time to direct special attention to this disease.

While the disease is most fatal to children, it may attack people at any age, and one attack confers but a brief period of immunity against subsequent attacks. Infection results generally from one being brought into contact with someone who is suffering from the disease. Unfortunately many mild cases of diphtheria are mistaken for a simple sore throat, and as persons so affected may not feel very ill, they continue to go about and thus innocently cause the disease to spread. This, in fact, constitutes the principal difficulty in controlling the spread of diphtheria.

Anyone who suffers from a sore throat, no matter how trifling it may appear to be, should not mingle with others until it has been definitely determined that he is not the subject of diphtheria. The diagnosis can often be made only by laboratory tests, which are carried out in the Public Health Laboratory free of charge. Any physician will secure from a suspected throat the secretion necessary to make such tests.

Recovery from diphtheria does not always render the individual who has been ill quite safe to go about, because the germs of the disease frequently remain in the throats of diphtheria patients for long periods after the symptoms of the disease have disappeared. Occasionally, too, the germs of this disease may be harboured in the throats of healthy persons who never had the disease. Such people are called "diphtheria carriers," and they occasionally are responsible for spreading the disease. "Carriers" can only be detected by means of laboratory tests.

The use of the antitoxin has robbed diphtheria of many of its terrors, and has greatly reduced the mortality rate of the disease. Heretofore the price of antitoxin has been so great as to be almost prohibitive, but the Department of the Public Health has been able to make arrangements which place a reliable antitoxin at the disposal of health boards at a very reasonable price. Druggists may secure this antitoxin at a figure which will enable them to retail it very cheaply and yet at a fair profit. Antitoxin is not only a curative agent but it is being used with much success as a preventative of diphtheria. The immunity which it confers, however, is usually of but short duration.

There should be general co-operation in the endeavor to limit the spread of this disease. Whenever a case develops in a house, every precaution should be taken against its spread. The attempt at disinfection often carried out, however well intended, are valueless. Disinfection, to be of any service, must be performed in strict accordance with the rules given in a pamphlet entitled "Rules for Preventing the Spread of Infectious Diseases." The Department of the Public Health also issues a leaflet dealing with preventative measures in diphtheria. Either of these may be obtained free of charge upon application to the Provincial Health Officer, Halifax.

### PORT WADE

November 1

Mrs. Reid of St. John is visiting her sister, Mrs. Helen Ryder.

Mrs. Fred Ramsey, who has been on the sick list is recovering.

Miss Delma Snow is visiting Mrs. Fred Adams at Point Prim, Digby County.

Mrs. Wiswell Covert left for Boston, Saturday, to spend the winter with her husband.

Mr. A. B. Kendall has moved his furniture down to Centreville, Digby County, where he and his family will reside.

Mrs. James Holmes and two children, who have been spending the summer with Mrs. Holmes' mother, Mrs. A. B. Kendall, have returned to Lynn.

The young people of Port Wade held a clam supper in Mariner's Hall, Saturday evening, to raise money to start a Red Cross Society. In spite of the rain the affair was very well attended and the sum of twenty-three dollars was realized.

The Consumers' Gas Company, of Toronto, in its annual report, states that there are 6,500 vacant houses in that city, that in the year ended Sept. 30th, the company sold \$29,496 less gas. The actual deficit on the year's business was \$218.

Henry Ford's gift of ten thousand dollars to the Canadian Red Cross Fund at Ford, Ontario, is a much more practical contribution than his recent remark. It will cause no ill will and will accomplish much good.

## Eat more Bread and Better Bread

Few of us eat enough of the "Staff of Life." Make your Bread from



# PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread

### GREATER SCOPE FOR SCIENCES IN NOVA SCOTIA

Imposing Building for Dual Purpose Erected at College of Agriculture

(By Special Correspondent)

There is a tendency amongst Nova Scotians to discount their achievements. They do believe in themselves, are self-reliant, and originaive. But they incline to doubt that the people of a small Province have conceived and achieved big things. For instance, they took "with a grain of salt" the statement that in the new Science Hall of the College of Agriculture at Truro the Province possesses one of the finest educational buildings on the American continent. They thought the claim extravagant until convinced by the testimony of visitors from the other Provinces and from the United States that in beauty of structure, serviceable allotment of space and equipment for study, demonstration and research, both in physical and in domestic science, this Hall is unequalled in Canada and unsurpassed in the American Republic. It is easy briefly to justify the eulogies of visitors and to show the imperative need of such a unique Science Hall in Nova Scotia.

#### A Noble Structure

This "Noble Building for a Great Purpose," as a distinguished American visitor signalled it, is set high on the central knoll of the College campus. It is 125 feet in length, 50 feet in depth, and three storeys in height. Its walls are of hand-made "rustic" red brick which has the effect of glinting forth soft tones and tints of color, in contrast with the hard plainness and monotony which would result from walls built of pressed or wire-cut brick. Further beauty is added, and monotony relieved, by the pilthns, facings and pillars of the facade or front elevation, which are of chiseled Wallace gray freestone. The stairway to the main entrance is constructed of freestone and concrete, protected with fluted steel treads. Inside, the Hall is finished with dark-toned oak, the laboratory desks and experiment tables are also of oak, and the fixtures are mainly of brass. The colorful finish and fixtures, with the abundant play of sunlight upon their surfaces, makes a handsome interior appearance. Modern heating and "forced fresh air" systems conserve health, and make for mental efficiency. The necessity for such spacious building arose from two considerations. At the time that the number of male students of scientific agriculture was increasing rapidly the short-term courses in Dairying, Poultry Husbandry and Domestic Science for farmers' wives and daughters and other ladies interested in Home Economics had increased also the number of female students. For both sexes of students were without adequate facilities for research in and demonstrations in physical and domestic science. Unless such provision was made the College would fail in its mission to the people and thus pass as a modern educational institution. It was therefore wisely decided to erect a building which would afford ideal facilities for teaching and research in physical and domestic science.

#### Special Features

The women of the Province have the unique distinction of having the whole of the top floor devoted to Domestic Science. On this floor are a spacious laboratory, desks, ranges, and other household helps; also a room fitted with wash tubs and modern laundry apparatus. Fifty women can do practical work at the same time. But the striking room is the so-called Assembly Hall—spacious (50 feet by 45 feet), sunshiny and inviting with movable furniture. Attached to it is the Ladies' Library and Reading Room. In the Assembly Hall will meet the Women's Institutes. When not thus occupied, it will be used for practical work in domestic science and household arts. It allows no economic waste, for it is always adaptable and ready for some use in women's work.

On the ground floor are three private research laboratories—one for the chemist, one for the Provincial Entomologist, and the other for the investigator of Plant Pathology (Diseases)—and a large class-room, capable of accommodating 160 students but at present seated for only 80, so as to allow each student double space for lectures and laboratory experiments. The basement, which is essentially the first floor, contains a general chemical laboratory, providing accommodation for 48 students working at the same time, and closet room in each desk for apparatus for four times that number. Also on this floor is another chemical laboratory especially adapted for handling and experimenting with soils and fertilizers—materials that would spoil the cleanliness of the general laboratory. In addition, there are three dark-rooms for photograph work, and two incubators for growing and experimenting with bacteria and plant disease organisms. There are protected rooms for storing chemicals. The men's lavatories are above the boiler rooms, which have been sunk below the basement, thus making the building consist of three full storeys. From every point of view, then—beauty, and durability of structure, educational scope and utility—the Science Hall of the College of Agriculture is a noteworthy monument to the progressive spirit of Nova Scotians, and signals the dawn of a new epoch in the teaching of science in the little Province that has given to Canada her greatest educationists.

### A FARMER'S LETTER

Teaches Necessity of Right Selection of Best Possible Potato Seed

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces should put on their "thinking caps" after reading the following short letter from an Ontario agriculturist—a sort of "Macedonian cry" for help from the potato growers of Eastern Canada. The note runs:—

"Dear Sir:—The potato crops of the country are a failure. The Member here advised me to write to you saying that you might be able to tell me where good potatoes can be got and who has them for sale."

This is a typical letter chosen from several others which the Secretary of Agriculture for Nova Scotia has received and is still receiving from farmers and dealers in Ontario where the potato crop was a failure, chiefly due to a long season of wet weather that favored black rot. From the letter Maritime farmers should learn the importance of making the most careful selection of high class seed from this fall's yields. This should be done both for seed and for commercial purposes.

The first thing to do is to make a provisional selection of the best seed potatoes, which, in 90 per cent. of cases, are to be found under the best plants or hills. This should be done shortly prior to the regular digging but a second selection is absolutely imperative, after the first have been collected into a bin or piled on the barn floor. Here they should be inspected, and any that showed the slightest spot should be totally rejected from the new seed piles. In fact, the inspection and rejection cannot be too rigorous. For plant diseases are highly contagious. There a good rule is to select only sound and unblemished potatoes, rejecting even those which have slight bruises or cuts. This should be done over again at the time of spring planting.

Only in this way can farmers be sure that they have got potato seed that is prime in quality for yield, and likely to be immune from disease and the black rot parasite. Also it is the only way to get big prime yields, so as to have enough for seed, and for the home and export markets, and of a grade that will fetch the very highest prices in these markets. There is no fancy humbug about these recommendations. It is a business sense, and the time spent on the job means choice big crops and corresponding profits in real money.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

PARALYSED AND HELPLESS

Prominent Merchant Restored to Health by "Fruit-a-lives"

Bristol, N.B., July 25th, 1914. "I had a stroke of Paralysis in March, and this left me unable to walk or help myself and the Constipation was terrible. Finally, I took 'Fruit-a-lives' for the Constipation. This fruit medicine gradually toned up the nerves and actually relieved the paralysis. By the use of 'Fruit-a-lives' I grew stronger until all the palsy left me. I am now well and attend my store every day."

FOR THE MEN AT THE FRONT

Lord God of Hosts, whose mighty hand Dominion holds on sea and land. In Peace and War Thy Will we see Shaping the larger Liberty. Nations may rise and nations fall Thy changeless purpose rules them all.

When Death flies swift on wave or field Be Thou a sure defence and shield! Console and succor those who fall, And help and hearten each and all! O, hear a people's prayers for those Who fearless face their country's foes!

For those who weak and broken lie, In weariness and agony— Great Healer, to their beds of pain Come, touch, and make them whole again! O, hear a people's prayers and bless Thy servants in their hour of stress!

For those to whom the quick call came, We ask Thy Peace, in Jesu's name, The toil, the bitterness are past, We trust them to Thy love at last. O, hear a people's prayers for all Who, nobly striving, nobly fall!

For those who minister and heal, And spend themselves, their skill, their zeal— Renew their hearts with Christ-like faith, And guard them from disease and death. And in Thine own good time, Lord, send Thy peace on earth till Time shall end!

JOHN OXENHAM.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN AND POTATOES

From the Dominion Experimental Farms, 1915-1916.

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a free distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa.

A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lb. samples) will be carried on from several of the Experimental Farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

The destruction by fire of the cereal building at Ottawa, which contained grain-cleaning machinery and a large stock of seed grain for distribution, may make it necessary to curtail the distribution to a certain extent. We shall fill as many as possible of the applications which conform to the rules; but requests received after the end of December will probably be too late. Samples cannot be sent in response to applications, (no matter when received), which fail to state clearly the needs of the applicant, his experience in crop-raising, and the character of the soil on which he intends to sow the seed.

All applications for grain (and applications from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed, delay and disappointment may occur. Applications for potatoes from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest branch Experimental Farm in that Province.

J. H. GRISDALE, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

Two thousand five hundred dollars is the contribution of the Bank of Nova Scotia to the British Red Cross Fund.

THE FIGHTING FLIERS

After eight months of war it is now possible to form some really just estimation of the value of aeroplanes in naval and military operations, and also of the various types of machines which are found most useful for various specific purposes. It speaks well for the mental ability and foresight of the officers in high authority in the British navy and army, that practically every one of their forecasts made before the war has worked out accurately in practice, but although these officers have expressed their opinions freely, chiefly at meetings of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain and at lectures to certain naval and military institutions, at various times during the past three years, it was only too evident, even before the war, that insufficient attention had been paid to them by men in still higher political places, for in both services the available supplies of aeroplanes were obviously much too small.

Naturally the first task before Great Britain when the wonderful effectiveness of aeroplanes became evident was to turn out as many machines as possible, and in France and Germany also the problem of output effectively put a stopper on all serious forms of experimenting. Consequently, the types of aircraft on both sides remain practically the same today as they were before the war, the only difference being that designs which were proved defective or ineffective were promptly condemned, and every effort was made to turn out as many as possible of those types which had proved their value.

For this reason the monoplane has been practically abandoned by all countries. In England the monoplane has never been popular, except among exhibition fliers and aerial acrobats, the objection to it being that neither the pilot nor the passenger ever has a thoroughly good view below him, and that for a given horsepower it is actually easier to get high speed out of a biplane than out of a monoplane, and yet produce a machine which will lift reasonable weights and land reasonably slowly.

"Distinct Mastery in the Air."

At the beginning of the war it was the British airmen who did practically all the flying on the western front, because the pick of the French aviation corps had been concentrated on the eastern French frontier in expectation of an attack through Alsace, and the Belgian front was left to the British Royal Flying Corps, who did the whole job of scouting for both the French and British armies, and also took on the work of chasing German aeroplanes.

However, it so happened the British airmen were practically equipped, because certain types of British aeroplanes were all very much faster, and very much quicker in the climb than anything the Germans possessed. This, and the personal pugnacity of the British officer himself, accounts for the fact that quite early in the war the Royal Flying Corps obtained a distinct mastery in the air over the German airmen, and have maintained that mastery ever since.

Close Call for the Kaiser

Late last autumn when the great German attack was delivered on the British army at Ypres, it was discovered that the Kaiser himself had arrived at the little town of Thiel, Belgium, quite close to the German lines and a young fleet of British army aeroplanes started out to try and put an end to the Kaiser. It turned out afterward that he had left only a few minutes before the aeroplanes arrived, but they succeeded in blowing up the inn which he had used as his headquarters and smashing up a considerable amount of his personal belongings, besides killing several of his immediate personal attendants.

The Royal Naval Air Service, not being employed directly as air scouts for the army, have had a station of their own on the continent ever since October last, and thence have carried on a regular campaign of raids on German stores and points of military importance behind the German lines in Belgium. It will be remembered that on the very day on which Antwerp was evacuated two officers of the R. N. A. S. made a raid into Germany where one of them damaged the railway station at Cologne, and another one succeeded in blowing up the airship shed at Dusseldorf with a brand-new Zeppelin inside it.

Both these officers were flying the little Sopwith scouts—machines which do well over ninety miles an hour. The officer who blew up the Zeppelin shed came in over the city at a height of about 5,000 feet, and promptly all the guns posted there for the defence of the air station opened on him. As soon as he spotted the airship shed he stood his machine on its nose and simply let it drop. This had the double advantage that it made it much more difficult to hit him with small arm fire, for his speed would probably jump to something like 160 miles an hour in a few seconds and

also his descent would be so rapid that the German gunners would be unable to change the fuses of their shells quickly enough to burst them anywhere near him as his height decreased. A couple of thousand feet from the ground he simply appeared to be falling vertically and the Germans stopped firing, waiting to see him smash up. Five hundred feet from the ground he suddenly pulled the machine out of its dive, and, being then in such a position that he could scarcely miss the shed, he dropped all his bombs overboard.

The machine, lightened of the load of bombs and impelled by the terrific drive, shot up again like a rocket and was practically out of range before the astonished Germans had time to start firing again. When he looked back he found the whole shed in a mass of flames which were shooting hundreds of feet into the air, showing that there must have been a gas explosion along with the fire caused by the bombs themselves.

He said afterward that all the while he was going to Dusseldorf he was chiefly worried by wondering whether his engine would last out for the distance, and as he dived over the shed his only thought was whether he was going straight for it or not. It was not till he got half way back to Antwerp that he began to wonder why he was still alive.

Hunting for Submarines

Seagoing machines are quite largely used in hunting for submarines and mines. In mine hunting the aeroplanes generally circle round just ahead of their mother ship, alighting when a mine is spotted, and then the ship comes up and fishes for the mine. Their precise method of dealing with submarines, must not, of course, be mentioned just at present, but it may be taken that this branch of the service is no less efficient than other branches.

In the Near East, in the fighting round the Dardanelles and on the Egyptian frontier, seaplanes have also done good work, for they have been able to start from the sea and patrol for a considerable distance inland, thus keeping the officer commanding in Egypt accurately informed as to the advance of the Turkish column which made the futile attack on the Suez Canal. A French seaplane carrying as passenger an officer—an Irishman—had a rather uncomfortable adventure in this work, for the engine stopped when they were some sixteen miles from the coast, and the pilot was compelled to land. Naturally an aeroplane without wheels and with heavy floats is not calculated to land with accuracy on steep sand hills in the middle of the desert. The result was that as soon as the floats struck the ground they stopped dead and the rest of the machine endeavored to continue its course, so that it stood somewhat ungracefully on its head. The passenger was caught in the wreckage of the front part of the machine and was unable to pull himself out, and the pilot was thrown clean out on his head and appeared to be killed. However, he recovered consciousness after some little time and rescued the passenger, and after many adventures the two got back to the coast and were fortunately seen by their ship before they were captured by the Turks. According to the Irish officer, their one consolation was that although they had to leave the wreck of the aeroplane, they left with it the little tricolor of France, which was painted on the rudder, proudly waving over the desert.

A Thrilling Experience Some time ago an officer was out as a passenger observing artillery fire, when suddenly the machine stood on its nose and began to dive vertically. He looked back and saw the pilot sitting with his hands covering his face and blood streaming between his fingers. He made up his mind that his time had come to hand in his checks—having no control over the machine himself—when the pilot again took charge. The passenger saw then that a bullet had struck his companion's goggles, smashing them and cutting the side of his face rather badly, but fortunately it did not knock him out nor damage his eyes. The pilot tore off his damaged goggles, wiped the blood out of his eyes and landed behind the British lines, where he had his face roughly bandaged, put on another pair of goggles and the two of them calmly went up and resumed their work.

Machines not Armored So far, very little attention has been paid to the armoring of aeroplanes, simply because bullet-proof plate is naturally somewhat heavy, even in the latest kind, which is less than one-eighth of an inch thick. Generally, opinion seems to be that a fast machine which climbs well out of range of rifle fire is actually of more value at the moment than an armored machine which climbs slowly.

The only serious attempts at armoring are that practically all the British aeroplanes, and most of the French ones are fitted with seats

NO ALUM



made of bullet-proof plate, which do at any rate protect the pilot and passenger from body wounds when fired at from below.

Very Few Defects

One of the most astonishing things learned from the war is the amount of punishment an aeroplane will stand from hostile fire without collapsing in the air. In numerous cases shells have burst right underneath its wings and body with shrapnel bullets, yet the machine has come down safely with anything between 100 and 200 bullet holes in it, and bits of torn fabric flapping in the wind. One officer recently described his machine after such an escape as looking like a moulted chicken.

Taking it all round, very few defects have been discovered in the general design or construction of aeroplanes used during the war. Some of them showed, after a few weeks of active service, that they were weak in the landing gear, and some of them that the internal structure of the wings was so designed that they would not stand exposure to wet and weather. These machines were promptly condemned, and the makers, chiefly French, were employed by their Governments to make aeroplanes after the designs of more successful constructors.

The Most Curious Facts

Perhaps the most curious fact, connected with air craft in the war is that it has disproved entirely the opinion of those military people who believed that aircraft would hasten the end of the first war in which they were employed. The idea, was of course, that a member of the staff would be for a new expedition. Addressing him, there would be a D. Little preliminary manoeuvre. Anything would be settled in one huge battle.

In practice, it has worked out in exactly the opposite way. Owing to the air craft spotting everybody's manoeuvres, it is impossible to mass troops at any one point without the opposition commander being able to hold up an attack until sufficient reinforcements arrive to repel it altogether.

As a result, the decisive battle of the war will simply have to be fought by sheer masses of men and weight of artillery. So that, after all, our latest invention as a weapon of war brings us back to the most primitive fighting of all—man-to-man frontal attack.—C. G. Grey in Popular Mechanics.

WHEN I HAVE TIME

When I have time so many things I'll do To make life happier and more fair For those whose lives are crowded now with care, I'll help to lift them from their low despair.

When I have time, the friend I love so well Shall know no more these weary, toiling days; I'll lead her feet in tender paths always, And cheer her heart with words of sweetest praise, When I have time.

When you have time! The friend you hold so dear May be beyond the reach of your intent— May never know that you so kindly meant To fill her life with all love's sweet content, When you had time.

Now is the time! Ah, friend no longer wait To scatter loving smiles and words of cheer To those around whose lives are now so drear, They may not need you in the coming year, Now is the time.

The Germans claimed six months ago to have sunk the British cruiser Tiger. But the Tiger is still on the prow, and if the enemy ships will venture out of the Kiel Canal they will learn whether the Tiger was sunk or not.

THE CRYPT AT HYTHE

(By Pte. C. W. Syder, P.P.C., L.T.)

Shorncliffe is known to all Canada as the present training ground of Canada's troops now overseas. Situated at the south east English coast, Kent its County, Shorncliffe's now embraces in its limits camps where 50,000 Canadian boys are training for the titanic struggle to which, in all probability, they will go ere many weeks elapse. To all those Canadians at home, who are lovingly watching the progress of their kin over here, I trust some slight impressions of this admirable training-ground will prove acceptable. So I give a description of one of the places that in the past has made Shorncliffe district famous, as in the future the present operations within its bounds will add to and increase that renown.

Hythe, four miles distant along the seashore from Folkstone, is one of the five Clinque Ports. What the other four are, or why they are the Clinque Ports, I cannot say, but anyway, Hythe forms one of their number, as any guide to Kent will tell you. It is very old, as most English towns are apt to be, and in the middle ages attained to quite a degree of renown and prosperity. Its chief building is the old Hythe Church, 700 years old, and I believe, one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture on the south-east coast of England. And of the church, despite its Gothic windows and venerable age, its most important feature is the crypt, at the rear of the building.

This crypt was supposedly once used as a chapel. Now it is the last resting place of an enormous pile of bones and skulls, the origin of which is as much a mystery as electricity is. There are accumulated in this gloomy chamber some 2,000 skulls, entire or in fragments, and nearly 8,000 thigh bones, proving beyond a doubt that the remains of about 4,000 people are here represented. You can see the picture of it. There are the skulls, ranged and numbered off on both sides at either end. In between is a long pile of bones, total length 30 feet, and arranged—pardon the simile—like a great pile of cord-wood, sawn and split. It strikes you in that manner, at any rate. Along the right wall as you enter is a number of show-cases, containing skulls also—skulls of children, of women, some bearing wounds and other irregularities that would be of value in a pathological museum; and all are faithfully placarded to give their history. In the cases are also several strands of hair braided—is that correct?—and of a flaxen or reddish color. As black hair sometimes turns reddish with age, the historian has carefully noted in connection with this hair that probably it was once black, though "possibly" might be the better word. All these specimens are hundreds of years old, which is a certain fact. Along with them are certain relics of Waterloo, brought here after the battle by a late vicar of Hythe. Needless to note, any young student of history will declare them not to be so old as the other contents of the cases.

As to the story of the crypt. As I said before, the origin of these bones is unknown to any living person. Little booklets are at regular intervals published, each new one containing all that the old ones told and a page or two of new discoveries and observations, which however, fail to enlighten us as to the beginning of the collection. You will read in the pages of these booklets that the pile is said to have resulted almost entirely from a great battle fought in 456 A. D. between the Britons and the retreating Saxons. But there is only one authority for this statement, and he is a modern chronicler, so this theory is not generally accepted, and is only given to impress the visitor the more. Besides, the skulls contain a large number of female skulls and also the pile of thigh bones, which is another reason for ridiculing the above hypothesis. Existing chronicles of the early centuries A. D. do not refer to any amazons in England at the time of this reputed battle. The fact that many of the skulls bear evidences of fractures counts for nothing, for, as one of the annotators admits, he has himself—unintentionally—caused the same kind of wounds with his spade in exhuming human bones.

Again the theory has been advanced of a plague being the cause of this large pile of bones. Everyone knows they were common enough in mediaeval England, but there is no mention in Hythan history of any such disastrous epidemic. Another opinion practically exploded. Reading the notes on the crypt, you decide that the most probable cause for this collection is this one: In the middle ages, when the cemeteries and burial grounds were not held as sacred as those of to-day, and when they were more congested, it was the custom, in order to make room for later burials, to unearth the remains of people dead for two or three centuries previous, and to bury the new bodies in the space so pro-

vided. The old remains were preserved in some crypt or vault together. Thus, these bones accumulating with time, would in a century or so form quite a creditable pile. What more possible than that the pile in Hythe crypt was accumulated in this manner during the course of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when people cared more for the living than the dead, even more so than now? Our annotator advances this supposition with confidence, and certainly it seems the most sensible.

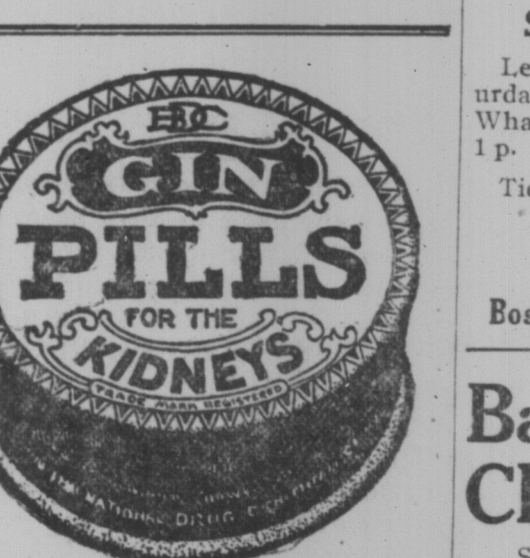
So then, the history as we have it of the Hythe crypt is based only on conjecture and on those vague discoveries that have come to light. This much is known: The bones have certainly been here since some time in the seventeenth century, possibly earlier. The way in which the pile was formed when first unearthed (for the crypt has not always been known as Hythe) would indicate that it had been made previous to the disturbances of the Reformation. The latest of the skulls dates back to 1500 A. D., and how far behind no man knows. And the pile has always been a fascination to antiquarians, and such like, and Hythe to a man is proud of this secret within its precincts.

To the visitor the crypt is full of interesting things, not the least of which is that everyone pays a tax of "thrupence"—six cents Canadian currency—to enter its portals, and probably as much more for post cards of it before you pass the sexton, who keeps watch at the door, grim and uncommunicative, albeit with a weary look to his eye. Hundreds of times a week, probably, this same man, dressed always in a suit of sombre black, uses the same big key to open the same door, and looks each time on that great pile of bones stacked eight feet high and those grinning skulls that stare sightlessly from their places on the walls, his only diversion being to look upon the face of each newcomer to this vault and perhaps to smile faintly if you address him. One visit to the crypt is interesting; at the second you are in a hurry to leave. What, then, must it be to him, who has had the same sight before his eyes thousands of times during the years he has conducted visitors to this famous and baffling pile of all true men of Hythe.

A new world's record in automobile speeding was attained on Saturday when G. H. Anderson, at the new Sheepshead Bay Speedway, driving at the average rate of 102.6 miles an hour, won the 350 mile automobile race for the Astor Cup and \$50,000 in prizes. His time was 3 hours, 24 minutes, making a world's record by 10 minutes, 42 3/4-100 seconds.

Since the war started Germany has done great things, no doubt, but after all, she has failed in every big thing she has undertaken. She failed to crush France, to destroy the Russian army, to take Egypt, to blockade England, to take Calais, and so far to terrorize England with her Zeppelin raids

Chinese shipbuilders, for the first time in history, are competitors of European yards. A steamship company of Drammen, Norway, has ordered three steamers in China, to be delivered in 1916 and 1917. The placing of this order is due to the unusual pressure on the home yards.



Regulate Kidneys AND Relieve Constipation

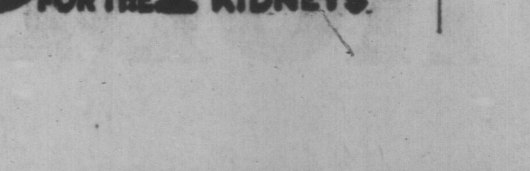
Gin Pills are acknowledged to have the largest sale of any proprietary medicine in Canada—an achievement solely due to their remarkable virtue as a Kidney and Bladder remedy.

But users of Gin Pills have discovered that this invaluable remedy also acts as a mild cathartic. The evidence of hundreds of letters we have received establishes the very logical fact that in compounding a medicine to heal and tone up the Kidneys and Bladder certain of the ingredients have a stimulating effect upon the other organs, especially the bowels.

It is important to know, in the case of constipated patients, that Gin Pills do not act harshly on the bowels; there is no gripping, but a gradual and gentle restoration of the function. Try Gin Pills for constipation. In thus relieving the bowels, you safeguard yourself against possible Kidney trouble.

Gin Pills are 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50 at your dealers. A trial treatment will be sent upon request.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.



DOMINION ATLANTIC RY. "LAND OF EVANGELINE ROUTE"

On and after Oct. 9th, 1915, train service on the railway is as follows: Service Daily Except Sunday. Express for Yarmouth... 12 noon Express for Halifax... 2.01 p. m. Accom. for Halifax... 7.40 a. m. Accom. for Annapolis... 6.35 p. m.

Midland Division

Trains on the Midland Division leave Windsor daily (except Sunday) for Truro at 7.05 a.m., 5.10 p.m., and 7.50 a.m. and from Truro for Windsor at 6.40 a.m., 2.30 p.m. and 12.50 p.m. connecting at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax, daily except Sunday.

St. John - Digby

DAILY SERVICE (Sunday excepted.) Canadian Pacific Steamship "Yarmouth" leaves St. John 7.00 a. m., arrives Digby 10.15 a. m., leaves Digby 1.50 p. m., arrives at St. John about 5.00, connecting at St. John with Canadian Pacific trains for Montreal and the West.

Boston Service

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Company sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival of Express train from Halifax, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FURNESS SAILINGS

Table with columns: From London, From Halifax, From Liverpool via Nfld, From Halifax via Nfld. Dates and ship names like Kanawha, Rappahannock, Shenandoah, Tabasco, Lexington, Durango.

Furness Withy & Co., Limited Halifax, N. S.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Table with columns: Accom. Mon. & Fri., Time Table in effect January 4, 1915, Accom. Mon. & Fri. Stations: L.V. Middleton Ab., Clarence, Bridgetown, Granville Centre, Granville Ferry, Kaysdale, An. Port Wade Lv.

CONNECTION AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL POINTS ON H. & S. W. RAILWAY AND D. A. RAILWAY. P. MOONEY General Freight and Passenger Agent

Yarmouth Line

Steamship Prince George Leaves Yarmouth Wednesday and Saturday at 5 p. m. Return leave Central Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday at 1 p. m. Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office. A. E. WILLIAMS, Agent Yarmouth, N. S. Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd

Bank Clerks

So many clerks have volunteered for Overseas Service that we cannot supply the demand for juniors. Those who have taken our junior courses have been promoted for efficiency. The demand is increasing with the duration of the war. Students accepted any day at the

MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE HALIFAX, N. S. E. KAULBACH C. A.

FIRE!

If your home should burn tonight, how much would you loose? —LET THE—

Northern Insurance Co. Protect you FRED E. BATH Local Agent

PARADISE

November 1
Lieut. Lloyd Longley returned to Halifax on Saturday.
Rev. A. M. McNitch returned from Halifax on Thursday.
Mr. Avard Longley went to Springfield, Mass., on Saturday.
Mr. Neal Balcom has gone to Malden, Mass., to visit friends.
Miss Clara Longley went to Lynn, Mass., on Saturday where she will spend the winter.
The Misses Inglis of Tupperville, were guests of the Misses Edna and Eliza Marshall on Sunday.
The annual meeting of the Literary Club will be held on Monday evening, November 8th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Longley.
Rev. W. B. Muir of Annapolis, who assisted in the entertainment at the patriotic meeting on Friday evening, was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Pearson while in Paradise.
Arrangements have been made in the interior of the Baptist Church. The walls and ceiling of the audience room have been re-painted and decorated and the platform where the pulpit and singers' seats are located has been enlarged.
Mrs. Dunn, Nictaux, Mrs. Ford Marshall, Haverhill, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. E. W. Rice and Miss Una Marshall, Bridgetown; Mrs. Phineas Banks, Port Lorne; Mr. Fred Marshall, Winthrop, and Mr. Alfred Charlton, Torbrook, were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Chesley.
The Patriotic Concert held in Longley's Hall last Friday evening to raise funds with which to pay forwarding expenses on Christmas gifts to the boys at the Front, was well attended, and the sum of \$17.00 was realized. Rev. J. D. MacLeod, presided and after introductory remarks, announced the various numbers on the program. Stirring patriotic addresses were delivered by Rev. W. B. Muir of Annapolis, Mr. R. J. Messenger of Lawrenceport, and Rev. A. M. McNitch. Vocal solos were rendered by Mr. R. J. Messenger, F. V. Young of Bridgetown, and Ewart Morse, with Miss Bessie Durling as accompanist, all of which were well received. The Paradise Orchestra also enlivened the occasion with well rendered musical selection. A pleasing number on the program, and one which was received with well merited applause, was a patriotic reading by Miss Eleanor Longley.

WEST PARADISE

November 1
Preaching service in the Hall on Sunday the 7th, inst., at 3 o'clock.
Messrs C. M. Daniels, Arthur Bent and Roy Sabians went to Albany last week moose hunting. The returned Friday minus the moose.
Mr. Peach who has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. N. I. Daniels has returned to his home at Liverpool, N. S.
Mrs. Henshaw and child are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Daniels.
Messrs J. B. and Carl E. Saunders start to-day for Kentville to work on the new Arena being built by J. H. Hicks and Sons of Bridgetown. We wish them success in their new enterprise.
A Halloween party was held at the home of Mr. Charles Botheim of the "Pines" on Thursday evening last. About fifty invited guests were present. The time was well filled in with games, music, conversation and "tripping the light fantastic." A bountiful supply of refreshments were served and the party returned to their homes sometime in the "wee small hours" of tomorrow. All praise is due to Miss Bridge, the genial hostess, for the pleasant evening's entertainment.

PHINNEY COVE

October 30
Miss Emma Chute is spending a few weeks with relatives in St. Croix Cove.
Mrs. Moody Bent of Phinney Mountain has been visiting friends in this place.
Miss Minnie Hudson of Victoria Beach spent Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. Joseph Banks.
Mr. George Rice has returned home after spending a couple of months in the West.
Mr. Evin Munroe returned home on October 28th, and has since taken up his work again in Yarmouth.
Miss Nina White and Miss Bertie Young have returned home after having spent a couple of months in Wolfville.

HAMPTON

November 1
Mr. Shirley Farnsworth returned home last week from Centreville.
Mrs. J. F. Titus, who has been visiting relatives in Granville and other places, returned home on Friday.
Miss Minnie Brown returned home Saturday from Everett, Mass., where she has been visiting relatives for the past three weeks.
Recent guests at the Sea Side Hotel, were, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Ruggles and daughter, Mrs. Edward Ruggles and Mrs. J. W. Beckwith from Bridgetown; Miss Gladys Wass from Melver Square; Mr. Percy Brinton, Port Lorne.
The W. M. A. Society held their annual Crusade at the home of Mrs. Allison Tompkins, October 26th. A large number were present and a very pleasant evening was spent. A social tea was served and then followed a short entertainment. An offering on behalf of Missions was taken, amounting to \$3.00.

LAKE BROOK

October 30
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hudson. Port Wade, are visiting relatives in this place.
Mrs. Edward Hunt, Granville, spent a few days last week the guest of Mrs. Wm. Gregory.
Mr. Handford Sarty presented your correspondent with a nice bunch of mayflowers one day last week.
Mr. William Rafuse spent a few days last week at Round Hill, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bailey.
Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Merry and Miss Minnie Hudson, Victoria Beach, spent last week with relatives in this place.
Mr. Charlie Bailey, Round Hill, spent Sunday with his grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Clayton.

ST. CROIX COVE

November 1
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Hall visited their niece, Mrs. Johnson Beardsley, Granville Ferry, last Tuesday.
Mrs. D. Marshall, Mt. Rose, and Mr. Judson Marshall, Windham, Mass., spent part of last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Marshall.
At the close of the prayer meeting Wednesday evening, Pastor Whiting announced that preaching service, November 7th, would be in the evening instead of the afternoon as previously announced.
Master Elvin Poole was the finder of a large ripe strawberry Saturday, October 30th, also little Lottie Marshall found a blue violet and a strawberry blossom the 29th, all of which were presented to the writer.

CLARENCE

November 1
L. G. White has installed a "Monarch" grinder.
Red Cross meeting at Mrs. C. H. Jackson's on Wednesday afternoon next.
Messrs. Fisher, Sprowl and Corbitt are pressing large quantities of hay in this place.
Mrs. Helen Phinney of Lawrenceport has been calling on friends here during the past week.
Several carloads of elder apples go forward to Bridgetown this week. This is about the only money realized from the orchards to date.

BELLEISLE BELGIAN CIRCLE

The Belgian Circle of Belleisle East met at the home of Miss Sadie Gesner, on Friday afternoon, Oct. 29th, to complete all unfinished work. There were fifteen members present. After completion of the work it was unanimously decided to reorganize with a branch of the Red Cross.
Mrs. Clifford Bent was elected president, Mrs. Alex Fraser Vice-president, Miss Agnes Gesner secretary-treasurer.
The first meeting will be held at Mrs. Alex Fraser's next Friday afternoon at two o'clock.
It was decided to have an entertainment in the Belleisle Hall in two weeks' time in aid of the Red Cross, funds to be used for the purchase of materials. Watch for posters giving particulars.
A druggist can obtain an imitation of MINARD'S LINIMENT from a Toronto house at a very low price, and have it labelled his own product.
This greasy imitation is the poorest one we have yet seen of the many that every Tom, Dick and the Devil has tried to introduce.
Ask for MINARD'S and you will get it.

COMPLETE PROHIBITION FOR NOVA SCOTIA ON EXPIRATION OF EXISTING LICENSES, MARCH 15, 1916

The time has more than come for the overthrow of the liquor traffic in Nova Scotia. To accomplish this, we must have prohibition in Halifax and efficient enforcement of law throughout the province. Halifax is the key to the situation, the stronghold of liquor interests, the licensed bars of Halifax, the wholesale liquor establishments and the influence of the "trade" work incalculable injury to the city and Province.
In 1894 the people of Nova Scotia by a vote of three to one declared for prohibition for the Province, and would, no doubt, if now called upon, enter a more decided protest against the traffic. The war has emphasized the fact that DRINK is striking at the efficiency and character of the people and the Government should fall in line with the patriotic sentiment of the Province and abolish the traffic.

We do not desire half way measures. Shortening the hours of sale, or other restrictions, will not satisfy. The traffic must be destroyed.
The Government would win the approbation of the vast majority of citizens by announcing at an early date that on the expiration of existing licenses, March 15th, 1916, they shall not be renewed, and that the city of Halifax, as well as the rest of the province, shall not have any liquor establishments under protection of law.
There is now ample time for the Government to make the required provision to this effect and to notify all parties interested, so that the city will not depend upon any revenue from liquor licenses for next year, and the present licenses may make business arrangements necessary by reason of the coming abolition of their licenses.

It may be here noted that by solemn contract entered into, in terms of the Provincial Liquor License Act, by the liquor dealers and the City Council, the liquor dealers may do business until the date mentioned. The Province is now in partnership with the liquor interests. This partnership should be legally broken until March 15th, 1916. In the meantime, as heretofore there is opportunity to work night and day to inculcate the principles of total abstinence from alcoholic beverages.
In the name of our Churches, and other agencies, on record for the suppression of the liquor traffic, in behalf of our sailors and soldiers and civilians whose efficiency and character are being injured, and for the sake of men, women and children suffering and crushed under the burden of drink, we appeal to Premier Murray and his Government to take immediate action with a view to the complete abolition on March 15, 1916, of the liquor traffic in the Province.
H. R. GRANT,
General Sec'y. N. S. T. Alliance.

The Woman's Suffrage Movement was defeated at the recent election in New Jersey. The "World," New York, represents the loss by a pointed cartoon. A company of bloated, bear-eyed men are seated at a table each with his glass of liquor. One of them referring to the election says, "Well boys, we saved the home."
If Halifax does not come under the Nova Scotia Temperance Act, by the vote of the Legislature at its next session, it will be because of the Rum interests. And the supporters of this business will be able to say, "Well boys, we saved the City."
Are the intelligent people of Halifax willing that this should be said?
—Ed. Monitor.

INDISCRIMINATE COLLECTIONS FOR REGIMENTAL FUNDS FORBIDDEN

Editor Monitor:
Sir:—It has been brought to the attention of Headquarters that Units organized for Overseas Service are soliciting subscriptions from the public for the purchase of articles of equipment, band instruments, etc., and the creation of a Regimental Fund, and it has been reported that some Units have charged an admission fee to witness parades, etc., for such purposes. The practice above referred to does not commend itself and no appeals and subscriptions will be permitted except with the express permission obtained beforehand from the Militia Council.
Units of the Overseas Forces are supplied by the Department with everything for their equipment, and it should not be necessary to appeal to the public for assistance.
(Signed) W. E. HODGINS,
Brigadier-General,
Adjutant-General.

MISS IDA DURLING WRITES AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF HER TRIP TO CALIFORNIA

Dear Mrs. Abbott:—
We spend so much time sight-seeing that I get very little time for letter-writing. Needless to say we are having a delightful time after a very nice trip. We left Boston on the 9th of September and our first stop was at Niagara Falls. From there we went to Chicago and spent a day. We visited the stock yards and saw 12000 horses which were to be shipped for war purposes. We spent some time in Lincoln Park, the best in Chicago, containing a wonderful Zoo. Our next visit was at Denver and Colorado Springs. At the latter place we visited the "Garden of the Gods," made up of high peaks on which are rocks resembling queer shapes as "The Lion," "Eagle," "The Mushroom," "Siamese Twins," "Balanced Rocks," "Cathedral Spires," and "The Old Man." The gateway of the Gardens is guarded by two of the largest rocks to be seen there. Up in the peaks is found "The Cave of the Winds," reached by 189 steps from the entrance. There are 16 rooms in the cave. We visited Glen Eyre, Pike's Peak and the Cliff Dwellers, who are a race of Navajo Indians. They went through their dance for us.
On leaving Colorado Springs we passed through the Royal Gorge where in many places the rocks rose precipitously above us to a height of 2700 feet.

We visited Salt Lake City. A beautiful city. The streets are 132 feet wide. We went to the Mormon Tabernacle and heard the organ which is considered the most wonderful instrument in the world. Our guide took us to Brigham Young's grave, also three of his nineteen wives. I took several snapshots; one of his home where he lived with eleven wives.
At Rich, Cal., we saw the monument erected last August to the memory of Nancy Ann Bailey as the first white woman who came to the West with the Pioneers in 1849. We have spent many days at the fair. We saw the Oddfellow's Parade consisting of 10,000 Oddfellows and Rebekahs. They sang the California Building. It lasted on for forty minutes for the Oddfellows and Rebekahs. Each division had its own march and the Rebekahs had a bee hive, little doves.
Next we went on our trip south to Fresno, Los Angeles, and San Diego. We shall stay three months and perhaps one year. We have not decided.

Your friend,
INA.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER DEAD

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G. C. M. G., Bart., passed away on Saturday, the 30th ult., in the 95th year of his age, at The Mount, Beverly Heath, England, where he has made his home for some years.
He was the oldest son of the late Rev. Charles Tupper, D. D., Baptist Clergyman.
Sir Charles was educated and graduated M. D. at Edinburgh University in 1848. He began practice as a physician in Cumberland County, Ont., soon entered the political arena in which he continued a prominent figure, until the close of his active life.
State Funeral Will be Held
Ottawa, Nov. 1.—Sir Charles Tupper is to be accorded in death the honors due to a statesman of his eminence. It is proposed that a state funeral be held at Halifax. Word has been received that the body is to be placed side by side with the remains of the late Lady Tupper in Camp Hill cemetery.
The funeral under state auspices will be attended by practically all the members of the cabinet and will be conducted with that display of circumstance befitting such an occasion. The date will depend upon the arrival of the ship bearing the body of the deceased statesman.
London, Nov. 2.—The Daily News says: Recruiting in London yesterday in spite of the dismal weather beat all records for this year. It was estimated that over 2,500,000 men have enlisted. Monday is always a good day, but yesterday, so remarkable was the enthusiasm, that the recruiting officials were taken by surprise. It was clear indeed that unless the mistakes of last autumn are to be repeated, it will be necessary to have an emergency arrangement ready to fall back on in case the existing one proves inadequate.

GOOD DIGESTION — Mother Seigel's Syrup corrects and stimulates the digestive organs, and banishes the many ailments which arise from indigestion.



At all Druggists, or direct on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00. The large bottle contains three times as much as the smaller. A. J. WHITE & CO. LIMITED, Craig Street West Montreal.

A PRETTY AND FASHIONABLE WEDDING AT CENTREVILLE

EVERETT—GRAHAM

A very pretty and fashionable wedding took place at Centreville, Digby County, on the 29th of September, when Ida May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle Graham, was united in marriage to Mr. W. Laurie Everett of Bridgetown. The bride was given away by her father and looked charming in a dress of brocaded satin with overdress of heavy silk embroidered net, and wore orange blossoms. Mrs. Glen Dargie of Round Hill, sister of the groom, performed the duties of bridesmaid, and looked very dainty in a dress of pale blue silk. Mr. Glen Dargie was groomsmen. Miss Lillah Boutiller of Centreville very beautifully rendered the wedding march.
The wedding took place at the bride's home which was very tastefully decorated with large arch of cut flowers and ferns, also potted plants of all kinds, bunting, flags and white satin ribbon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph Hale, pastor of the Methodist Church.
Following the ceremony a very dainty wedding luncheon was served after which the bride and groom accompanied by friends left amid showers of rice, by auto to Digby, where they took the Halifax train.

From the Trenches in Belgium

(Continued from page 1)

which gave us view of an extended front. It was one of the darkest of nights and a nasty rain began coming down making the darkness even more intense. We had been asleep for some time and the night was going on when I was awakened suddenly by the roar of heavy guns. All the batteries seemed to open fire at the same time, the cannonading bursting so rapidly that one shot could scarcely be distinguished from another, much like the roar of near thunder as it roars and breaks here and there and all along the line of batteries. I got up and went out for we knew something big was happening and we might be called out at any time. Just across over the tree tops the sky was all illuminated by vivid running flashes of spraying light like I have seen the northern lights at home. And when the air would be torn by batteries near us it was more like a violent electrical storm. After a time (a long time for the night was nearly gone) the thunder became but intermittent and finally ceased in our vicinity though we could still hear the distant booming of the guns that would hold the German reserves back. Then through the new and more weird stillness came the rattle of machine gun and rifle fire and we knew that the infantry was at its harder task. Of that I cannot tell you because I have not taken part but you have read of it in your paper though you cannot understand. It is all too seemingly unreal, too vague, and incomprehensible. The next day groups of German prisoners passed here. Those that I saw were young, mere boys, covered with mud, and dirty, and showing plainly the effects of their hardships. That same day too, streams of ambulances passed by carrying the wounded to base hospitals. And for that night many names will be scored off the roll book and many new wooden crosses raised on the battle fields of Belgium.
I have applied for a commission and if I get it shall likely return to England in a few months. Write often as our mail is always forwarded.
Lovingly,
FRED.

New York, November 1.—British sovereigns amounting to \$2,225,000 gold, which was shipped on the steamer New York from London to the Guaranty Trust Company, were deposited at the Assay Office today. Another shipment totalling \$1,000,000 is expected to be deposited later.
The grand total of more than \$321,000,000 gold has been received from all sources in the present movement since January 1 last, it was stated here to-day.

IN THE SUPREME COURT

BETWEEN:
Catherine Maria Underwood (a married woman) Plaintiff
and
John Banks Bartheaux, Defendant

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, at the Court House in Bridgetown in the said County of Annapolis, on Thursday, the 18th day of November, 1915, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale granted herein, dated the 5th day of August, 1915, unless before the day of sale the amount due the plaintiff on the mortgage foreclosed with her costs to be taxed, be paid to the plaintiff or her solicitor;
All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Torbrook in the County of Annapolis and bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning on the south side of the Torbrook road at the north-west angle of land owned by George E. Spurr, thence south sixteen degrees east two chains and twenty links along said Spurr's land, thence north seventy-one degrees and thirty minutes east six chains and twenty links along Spurr's lands to lands owned by Avard Parker, thence south twenty-four degrees east two chains and sixteen links along the west line of the Parker land to a willow tree, thence east two chains along south line of the Parker land, thence south eight degrees and forty-five minutes east forty-two chains along lands of Robert Eaton and Andrew Foster to lands of George Parker, thence south eighty-one degrees west ten chains and twenty links along said George Parker's land, thence north eight degrees and forty-five minutes west to the Torbrook road, thence north sixty-nine degrees and fifteen minutes, east one chain and thirty links to the place of beginning, containing forty acres more or less.
Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Torbrook aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a point on the north side of the brook known by the name of "Little River," running a northerly course along the west side of the old road leading to Canan Mountain, until it comes to the cross road, thence westwardly along the south side of the cross road to a stake and stone, thence south south-east to a stake and stone, thence running south-east to a willow tree on the north side of said river, thence running east the several courses of the river to the place of beginning, containing by estimation one acre, more or less.

TERMS:—Ten per cent. deposit at the time of sale, and remainder on delivery of the deed.

Dated at Annapolis, Royal in the County of Annapolis the 7th day of August, 1915.
J. H. EDWARDS,
High Sheriff of the County of Annapolis.

Edwin Ruggles,
Solicitor of Plaintiff.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

NEW FALL GOODS 2 Cases Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear in White and Natural from the best makers in Canada 3000 yds. Flannelettes One Special Line of Imported White Saxony Flannelette, 27 inches wide 9 cents per yard or 12 yards for \$1.00 Another line of Imported White Saxony Flannelette, 30 inches wide 9 1-2 cents per yard 10 pieces colored Flannelette, 23 inches wide, 6 cents per yard Craftana Hose We have just received another shipment of Men's Craftana Hose, and are enabled to sell these Hose at the same price which we have been selling them at for the past twenty-five years 35c per pair JOHN LOCKETT & SON

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"